THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
By mail, per year.....$10.00.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.---NO. 33. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1872. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1.50.
Clubs of five.....1.25.
Clubs of ten.....1.12.
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Alabama Claims.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THIERS.

The French Ministry.

GERMANY WANTS A COLONY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUPPOSED HOAX.

LONDON, February 6.—The *Times* reprints, without a word of explanation or comment, the report of the Queen's speech as published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* this morning. The *Advertiser* also copies the speech, and adds: "The foregoing is a clear anticipation. In America it will create a powerful impression, which will only be mitigated when the speech, as actually delivered, is published."

There is no doubt that the abstract of the Queen's speech published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* was a hoax.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The *Times* this morning still preserves the tone of moderation it assumed yesterday on the subject of the American claims. It deprecates the intemperate denunciation of the treaty, and hopes that it will lead to no hasty action. The present duty of English statesmen is to say or do nothing likely to prejudice any attempt to remove the misunderstanding.

The *Daily Telegraph* pronounces the claim of indirect damages as indefensible, inadmissable, and baseless. It regrets the hesitation on the part of the London press to stigmatize these demands as they deserve. The intention of England can not be too strongly impressed upon the United States. The *Telegraph* feels convinced that the American Government will withdraw its extraordinary demands.

At a banquet of the Liberals at Lainbetu last night, Wm. McArthur, M.P., in his speech, referred to the Alabama claims, and said he scorned the claims of the United States Government for indirect damages.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, February 6.—Parliament opened shortly after noon to-day, when the Queen's speech was delivered. The following is a verbatim report:

My Lords and Gentlemen—I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your reassembling for the discharge of your momentous duties to renew the expression of my thankfulness to the Almighty for the deliverance of my son from most imminent danger, and my lively recollection of the profound and universal sympathy shown by my loyal people during that period of anxiety and trial. I propose that on Tuesday, the 27th instant, conformably to God and becoming usages of former days, that the blessing thus received shall be acknowledged on behalf of the nation by thanksgiving in the Metropolitan Cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present. Direction has been given to provide the necessary accomodations for the members of Parliament.

The assurances of friendship that I receive from foreign powers continue in all respects satisfactory, and I need hardly assure you that my endeavors will at all times be steadily directed towards a maintenance of these friendly relations.

The slave trade, and practices scarcely to be distinguished from slavery, are still pursued in more than one quarter of the world, and continue to attract the attention of my Government. In the South Sea Islands the name of the British Empire is even now dishonored by the connection of some of my subjects with these nefarious practices, and in one of them the murder of an exemplary prelate cast fresh light upon some of the baneful consequences. A bill will be presented to you for facilitating the trial of offenses of this class in Australia. Endeavors will be made to increase in other forms means for the counteraction of evil.

Various communications have passed between my Government and that of France on the subject of the commercial treaty concluded in 1860. From a divergence in the views which they severally entertained in relation to the value of protective laws, this correspondence has not brought about any agreement to modify that important convention. Both sides, however, have uniformly brought their earnest desire that nothing shall occur to impair the cordiality which has so long prevailed between the two nations. Papers relating to these subjects will be laid before Parliament.

The arbitrators appointed pursuant to the treaty of Washington for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims held their first meeting in Geneva. Cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by the United States large claims are included which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States.

The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan water boundary, and the cases of the two Governments have been presented to his Imperial Majesty. The commission to sit at Washington has been appointed, and is in session. The provisions of the treaty which require the consent of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada await its assembling.

Turning to domestic affairs, I am glad to aprise you, that, with a very few exceptions Ireland has been free from serious crime. Trade in that part of the kingdom has been active, and the advance in agricultural industry remarkable.

I am able, also, to congratulate you, so far as present experience allows judgment to be passed, upon a perceptible diminution in the number of both graver crimes and habitual criminals in Great Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—The principal estimates for the coming year have been prepared, and they will at once be laid before you. I trust you will find them suitable to the circumstances of the country. The state of the revenue affords favorable indications of the demand for employment, and of the general condition of the people. The indications, which are corroborated by a decline of pauperism, are not inconsiderable.

My Lords and Gentlemen—Your attention is invited to the several measures acknowledged to be of national interest. Among these are bills for the improvement of public education in Scotland, for the regulation of mines, for an amendment of the licensing system, for fixing the relations of superior courts of justice and appeal; in particular, a bill having for its main object the establishment of secret voting, together with a measure relating to corrupt practices at parliamentary elections, will be immediately presented. Several measures of administrative improvement in Ireland will be laid before you; likewise legislative provisions founded on the report of the Sanitary Commission.

You, my Lords and gentlemen, will, I am confident, apply your well known assiduity to the work of legislation, which, from the increasing exigencies of modern society, still seems to grow upon your hands, and I shall continue to rely, under Providence, alike on the loyalty of my people and your energy and wisdom to sustain the constant efforts of the Crown to discharge its duties, uphold the rights and defend the honor of the Empire.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 6.—At the opening of the session of the Imperial Parliament to-day the attendance of members was unusually full, while the customary crowd of spectators was to be seen in the galleries and upon the floors of the House of Lords. The Queen's speech was read by Lord Chancellor Hartley.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, February 6.—There was a full attendance of members at the assembling of the House of Commons to-day. After the body had returned from the House of Lords, the usual bill for the abolition of the game laws, university tests, excise, &c., were presented.

Dr. Donald Dalrymple, the member for Bath, introduced a resolution looking to an amelioration of the condition of inebriates.

Frederick A. Milbank, the member for the North Riding of Yorkshire, gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution asking Sir Charles Dilke, if he adheres to the sentiments expressed in his speeches delivered at New Castle and other places during the recess of Parliament, to address the House.

Disraeli then rose and called the attention of the House to a paragraph of the royal speech in reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims. He animadverted at some length upon the treaty of Washington, for the faults of which he blamed the Foreign Secretary, Earl Granville, and Premier Gladstone. In view of the developments which had been made by the assemblage of Arbitrators at Geneva, Disraeli wanted to know why the Government was exultant over the edification it had given to Parliament on the subject. The royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the Government still lacked proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest. They were preposterous and unpractical, and, if admitted, would be fatal to the power and honor of England. Yet, said Disraeli, strangely, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the royal speech.

Gladstone followed in reply. He said the treaty of Washington itself shows that England is ready to make every concession, short of national honor, to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. The Government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwittingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is the only fair and unmistakable interpretation of the treaty. He could, if he desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself prove their absurdity; for they were such as no people in the last extremity of war or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts, would ever submit to. [Cheers.]

Gladstone continued by saying the Government would maintain the position it had taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

POLITICAL.

Captain John Phillip Nolan, the "home rule" candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Galway. Mr. F. S. Powell, the conservative candidate, is elected from the West Riding of Yorkshire.

DILKE DEMONSTRATION.

The demonstration at Trafalgar Square by the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke was attended with comparative quiet. The procession, numbering at least fourteen thousand persons, many of whom wore phrygian capes, marched to Trafalgar Square. Numerous red flags were borne throughout the line, and bands played the Marseilles.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

It is reported that the American Government has ordered a large number of sea torpedoes from the English manufacturers.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 6.—The steamship France, from New York, has arrived.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, February 6.—It is stated that Le Franc will succeed Casimer Periere as Minister of the Interior. Louis Joseph Martel is mentioned as successor to Le Franc.

WAR INDEMNITY.

Pouyer Quertier is now ready to pay the fourth half milliard of the German war indemnity, which is due on the first of May.

PROVINCIAL COMMISSION.

The Assembly is discussing the motion for the establishment of a Provincial Commission to govern the country in case the Assembly is illegally dissolved. The debate is tumultuous.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THIERS.

LONDON, February 6.—A special dispatch from Paris says Thiers was shot at last night, but not hurt. The assassin escaped.

VACANCY FILLED.

PARIS, February 6.—The vacancy in the Cabinet caused by the resignation of Casimer Periere from the Ministry of the Interior has been filled by the appointment to the position of M. Le Franc, the present Minister of Commerce. Goulard, now French Minister to Italy, is appointed the successor of Le Franc.

CATACAZY.

Catacazy, late Russian Minister to the United States, is now in Paris. He will leave for St. Petersburg on Sunday next.

MILITARY PATROLS.

The roads between Paris and Versailles were patroled by a strong military force on Sunday and Monday nights.

GERMANY WANTS MORE TERRITORY.

The *Patrie* says the German Government has notified France of its willingness to accept a French colony in part payment of the war indemnity.

CAPITULATION EXAMINATION.

PARIS, February 6.—The Committee on Capitulations have completed the examination of Marshal Bazaine.

DECLINED.

M. M. Dufare and Harey decline the Ministry of the Interior.

ULTRA-MONTANEISM.

A schism has broken out among the clergy of Paris on account of the extreme ultra-montanism of the new archbishop.

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, January 30, *via* HAVANA.—The Perfiriota rebels have been defeated in the State of Vera Cruz. The Government troops whipped Negreto and other insurgents near Lulancingo.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Puebla train was recently attacked by highwaymen, who robbed the passengers, and stripped them of their clothing. The robbers kidnapped six of the passengers, and maltreated others.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

Juarez has purchased two revenue steamers to prevent the smuggling of silver ore on the Pacific coast.

ITALY.

PERSONAL.

ROME, February 5.—Cardinal Antonelli is sick, but there is nothing in his complaint to excite apprehension.

FLORENCE, February 6.—Madame Ristori, the celebrated tragedienne, was injured in a railroad accident last night.

SPAIN.

ARREST OF COMMUNISTS.

MADRID, February 6.—Several Communist refugees from France have been arrested in Barcelona.

CHICAGO.

Funds Wanted.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Mayor Medill has called for an appropriation of $120,000 to meet the expenses incurred in the erection of a temporary city hall and the repair of sewers and sidewalks. A bill is before the County Commissioners authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars to rebuild the Court House, and a committee was appointed to secure its passage by the Legislature.

THE RELIEF FUND.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society reports cash receipts to January 6th, $2,355,700.75, and disbursements to the same period, $1,573,636.19, leaving a balance on hand on February 3 of $1,314,029.70.

RAILROADS.

Rondout and Oswego.

RONDOUT, N. Y., February 6.—The Attorney General has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court to have the Rondout and Oswego railroad placed in the hands of a receiver, on the ground that the road is bankrupt. An injunction has also been issued restraining the company from leasing the road to any party or parties whatever.

CONGRESS.

The Treaty of Washington.

Educational Fund—How It is to be Raised—Territorial Extravagance—Independence Hall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1872.

SENATE.

REFORM DEMANDED.

Mr. FENTON presented a petition of New York merchants favoring reform of the civil service and in the seizure of the books of merchants, and said the subject was one of the first importance. The subject of this petition, he said, was largely embraced in the Custom House service bill, which he would move take up as soon as the Amnesty bill was disposed of.

TERRITORIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial of householders of the District of Columbia, asking the aid of Congress to protect them against the extravagance of the Territorial Government, and setting forth that it has already incurred a debt of $13,000,000, equal to one-sixth of the value of the whole district.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. SHERMAN reported a bill making it an offense punishable by one year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine for any private corporation, firm or individual, to issue any obligations or promise to pay, to be used as a circulating medium or currency.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial of Lucy Stone and others, for women's suffrage and right to office in the Territories.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey recommending the purchase by the United States of Independence Hall, in anticipation of the centennial celebration on the Fourth of July, 1876, the purchase money to be used by Philadelphia for the erection of a building as a museum of revolutionary relics.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution asking the President to send to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the illegal intention of Great Britain to revoke the treaty of Washington unless the claims of the United States shall be presented upon a principle and manner agreeable to the other party. He said it was extremely desirable to have this information. No one felt more deeply than he did the desirableness of peace between the two nations. The people of the United States had shown their desire for peace by submitting to arbitration claims which they felt ought not to be submitted to any tribunal but themselves; but the British Government and nation had had full notice that a claim for consequential damages was to be made, and if they were now about to repudiate the treaty, let us say "Amen," and take care to enter into no more treaties with powers so ready to break them. At the proper time we will take measures to vindicate our national honor and enforce our just claims.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought the Senate ought not to adopt the resolution upon a mere report that Great Britain was going to repudiate a solemn treaty.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that Parliament had not yet assembled. If the country wanted the treaty repudiated, the best way to have it done would be to insult Great Britain by this resolution.

Mr. EDMUNDS said this was a mere ordinary resolution of inquiry; that the matter was now alleged to be under consideration by the Government of Great Britain, and that it would not necessarily require the action of Parliament at all.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the last clause of the resolution, undertaking to state the ground upon which the revocation of the treaty was contemplated, did contain an assumption that the subject was under consideration by the British Government, and said it was shocking that the question which threatened the peace of two of the greatest nations of the world, one of these nations should be taking action upon what might prove to be a mere newspaper canard.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that, to relieve the mind of the Senator (Trumbull), he would strike out the last clause of the resolution, beginning with the word "unless," which was done.

Mr. CAMERON, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—Mr. President, I do not know why this resolution is offered. I cannot imagine that the Government is in possession of any such information as the resolution calls for. I have no idea that the British Government is going to repudiate the treaty or any part of it, and I would not be the first to suppose that they would be guilty of an act of such wrong to us and dishonor and disgrace to themselves.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke at great length upon the treaty of Washington, and claimed that by a record of the evidence, we have demonstrated beyond a reasonable cavil that the letter and text of the treaty fairly includes the making of these consequential claims. He continued: I do not say it includes the paying of them. That is one of the matters which we agreed to arbitrate. It may be that they will be decided against us. That is another question, but the right to make these claims, and have a fair and unbiased judgment of the tribunal of arbitration upon them, is found in the very letter of the treaty. It is found in the fact that for years the English Government and nation had had notice of the fact that these claims were accruing; they had notice of the fact that they were a part of the claim and part of the ground for reimbursement which the people of the United States thought was a just and proper ground for reimbursement. I hope, in the interest of honor and peace, that the reports of the wish on the part of England to repudiate the treaty are newspaper canards. If, however, upon obtaining this information, which I hope we shall ask for, it shall appear that these reports are true, it will be a subject for earnest consideration, and steps of preparation and precaution should be taken, in order that our honor and our just rights may be upheld. I hope, therefore, that the resolution may be adopted at this time unanimously.

At the conclusion of Mr. Edmunds' remarks, Mr. Morton obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Trumbull.

Mr. EDMUNDS, at Mr. Trumbull's suggestion, modified the resolution so as merely to ask for information as to the intention of Great Britain to repudiate the treaty, without mentioning the alleged reason.

Mr. ROBERTSON called up the regular order, the Amnesty bill. The resolution went over.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would call it up to-morrow.

The Amnesty bill was discussed by Messrs. Sherman, Thurman, Morton and Frelinghuysen until four o'clock, when the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KELLY presented a protest from the Radical Reform Club of Philadelphia against the introduction of religious texts into the Constitution.

Mr. SWANN presented a petition of soldiers for the equalization of bounties.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HAY, for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river from St. Clair county, Ill., to South St. Louis.

By Mr. DAWES, for the establishment of ocean mail service to Australia.

By Mr. MYERS, to promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe.

By Mr. LOWE, for the sale of Miami Indian lands in Kansas.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH, granting pensions to certain soldiers, pilots and others in the Black Hawk war.

By Mr. COLTON, for bridging the Mississippi river at Muscatine.

MILITARY.

On motion of Mr. DICKEY, the Secretary of War was requested to report what military posts may be disposed of.

REFUNDING TAXES

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for refunding all taxes heretofore collected on any income from salaries of officers of State Governments. Recommitted.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House then resumed the question of a fresh draw for seats.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. SHELLABARGER asked leave to offer a resolution as to the taking of testimony in Ohio, in the contested election of Schenck against Campbell.

Mr. RANDALL objected.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

At half-past one o'clock the House resumed consideration of the bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people.

Mr. PERCE, who reported the bill from Committee on Education, offered a proviso that the bill shall in no way affect any existing law for the disposition of public lands or proceeds thereof, or any portion of such lands or proceeds, either by way of homestead, reservation or grant to States or otherwise, nor be construed as preventing any disposition thereof which Congress may hereafter see fit to make.

Mr. FINKELNBURG intimated that he would vote against the proviso, as it seemed to make a reservation for future railroad grants.

Mr. POLAND offered an amendment providing that the act shall not have any effect to impede, impair or suspend any law authorizing the pre-emption of public lands or their entry for honest ends, nor shall it be construed as limiting in any manner the power of Congress to alter or extend the right of homesteads.

Mr. DUNNELL spoke in advocacy of the bill. He saw nothing in it recognizing the right of the National Government to interfere in education in the States. If there was any such thing in the bill, he would vote against it.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS asked Mr. Dunnell if it was proposed to exclude religious denominational schools from the benefits of the bill.

Mr. DUNNELL replied that denominational schools as such were not entitled to participation in the proposed fund any more than they were under the laws setting aside certain townships and sections of public lands for school purposes.

Mr. PARKER, of New Hampshire, asked Mr. Dunnell whether he considered it necessary to give three dollars to the Northern States in order to give one dollar to the Southern States.

Mr. DUNNELL replied that he did not want to give the Northern States anything.

Mr. PARKER—Then, why do you?

Mr. DUNNELL—If it is proposed to give all to the Southern States, where it is most needed, there would be an outcry against its unfairness, as the lands belong to all the people.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Are public lands hereafter to be sold?

Mr. DUNNELL—I do not understand that the bill interferes with the past or future policy of the Government in relation to the public lands. If I felt that by voting for a bill I should at any time, ever so indirectly, lessen the liberality of our legislation with reference to settlers, then I would not vote for it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then how do you "forever consecrate the proceeds of public lands" for this purpose if the public lands are not to be sold?

Mr. DUNNELL—It means that the proceeds of public lands as annually reported to Congress shall be set apart.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—But if the public lands are not sold, how are you to get any proceeds?

Mr. DUNNELL—The proceeds of so much as may be sold.

Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, spoke in support of the bill, and got into a controversy with his colleagues, Messrs. Garnett and Wright, as to "who stole the school funds of Tennessee?" He declared that the Democratic party had stolen three millions of it, and the Republican party only three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. GARNETT asked, When was that?

Mr. BUTLER—It was when you were a member of the State Legislature and were expelled from it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNETT said that the statement that he was expelled from the Legislature was wilfully false, and that Mr. Butler knew it to be false. [Calls to order.]

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, expressed his approbation of the bill, and said it was perfectly fair and equal to the whole country.

Mr. COBURN spoke in favor of the bill, and in reply to Mr. Kerr's speech of last Friday, particularly as to the source from which the school fund of Indiana was derived. He denied that the Democratic party had anything to do with it. If the Democratic party of Indiana had done anything in the matter, it was to break down the system under which that school fund was accumulated. The Democratic counties of Indiana were the most ignorant counties of the State. While he was in favor of the bill generally, he was opposed to the mode of distribution according to population. He would have the fund distributed in direct proportion to the illiteracy of the State and in proportion to the amount of school property and funds which a State possessed. The States which had the least school property and the most illiteracy should have a greater proportion of the fund. He offered an amendment to carry out his views.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, opposed the bill as a step to a system of centralization and of substitution to despotic power. He opposed it because it undertook to force on the country a mixed school system.

Mr. STORM opposed the bill, and opposed particularly any amendment to it which would restrict it exclusively to schools conducted in the English language.

Mr. KELLY (Penn'a) eulogized the educational system of his own State, and said that while Virginia was making it felony to teach a colored child to read, Pennsylvania had provided collegiate education for the colored people, both at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Mr. GARFIELD disclaimed utterly the idea that the bill proposed any governmental control over the schools. It only required reports as to what is done in them, to be made to Congress, and the publication of those reports would awaken emulation between the several States. He cordially supported the bill and hoped it would pass.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) said he would prefer to vote money out of the public treasury for the purpose of education in the South, but he accepted this bill as a step in the right direction. He believed in a policy of taking what he could get for school purposes.

Mr. SHANKS declared himself in favor of the passage of the bill, though he would not favor the sale of public lands under it, thus taking them from homestead settlers.

Mr. DAWES advocated, not details, but the general scope of the bill. He wished that every unoccupied acre of the public domain were by this bill consecrated for such a good and noble purpose. They should see to it that those who had been clothed with the ballot in the South should have the means of casting the ballot intelligently.

The debate was closed by Mr. PERCE, who defended the bill and its details, and expressed his conviction that the whole treaty would be permitted to go where it was most needed—to the Southern States.

The first question was on McNeely's amendment putting printers' tickets and ink, type metal and printing paper on the free list.

On the objection of Mr. HOAR, the amendment was ruled out of order as being a revenue measure, which must first be considered in Committee of the Whole. A vote on the bill and the pending amendments went over till to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

The Clayton Investigation.

LITTLE ROCK, February 6.—Some of the witnesses summoned before the Clayton investigation committee at Washington have returned. The general opinion among them seems to be that Clayton will come out all right.

AFFAIRS IN CHICOTE COUNTY.

A prominent citizen of Chicote county arrived from Lake Village to-night. He reports that matters are still in a deplorable state in that county. Since the United States troops left there, threats have been made by negroes to drive out the Government's guards. Nearly all the white citizens have removed their families from the county. No arrests have yet been made of those connected with the late killing.

NEW ORLEANS.

Congressional Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—The examination of Governor Warmoth was resumed, occupying the entire day. The session lasted six hours. He stated that Carter, Casey, Packard, Herwig and Ray were interested in many plundering schemes that were passed by the Legislature; that Senator John Ray had received five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars in State bonds forh is railroad, upon which the State paid an annual interest of $40,000, Ray's railroad being in default. Ray also received $70,000 from the State for revising the code and statute of Louisiana.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY TELEGRAPH.

Banks Incorporated.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1872.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON, incorporating the Keystone Soap, Candle and Oil Company; also a supplement to the Allegheny Valley Telegraph.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. DECHERT's bill relating to unclaimed deposits was passed.

Mr. ANDERSON's bill incorporating the Shoe and Leather Savings Bank of Pittsburgh was passed.

The bill incorporating the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of East Birmingham was passed.

HOUSE.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

A supplement for the People's Cemetery of Western Pennsylvania.

Incorporating Smith's Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county.

Incorporating the Russian Bath Company of Pittsburgh.

A supplement for the Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

Authorizing the Minersville sub-school district of Pittsburgh to borrow money.

Incorporating the Odd Fellows Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Manchester Loan Association of Allegheny.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

A supplement for the Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Boarding House for Young Working Women in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Confirming the title to property in the Park Place Homestead Association of Allegheny county, and empowering them to sell the same.

Incorporating the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank of Birmingham.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported, with amendments, a bill for a Constitutional Convention. The amendments provide for an election on the 14th of May next, the Convention to meet on the second Tuesday of June. The number of members is fixed at ninety-nine, sixty-three to be elected the same as Senators, two for each Senator, and thirty-three to be elected at large; each elector to vote for eighteen and cast not more than one vote for one person. One-third of the Convention may require any amendment to be submitted separately; the pay of members to be one thousand dollars for the whole term of the Convention, with mileage.

Mr. EDWARDS objected off the Pittsburgh Health bill for further consideration.

THE CAPITAL.

Affairs in Utah.

Illness of Garret Davis—Tobacco and Whisky Delegations—The Weather To-day—Nominations—The Alabama Claims.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1872.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Delegate Hooper, of Utah, has received the following, dated Salt Lake, February 5: A mass meeting of 2,000 citizens of Salt Lake and county was held here on Saturday to select delegates to the Constitutional Convention, with a view to the admission of Utah into the Union. Nineteen delegates were elected, namely: ten Mormons and nine non-Mormons. Before the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the candid opinion of this large assembly that Chief Justice James B. McKean, in many of his official acts, and especially in refusing the bail recently asked for by the Deputy United States District Attorney, under instructions from Washington, has manifested so unwise and prejudicial a spirit, and so misused the power of his office that his judicial course richly merits condemnation, and his removal from office is asked for on behalf of justice and equal rights for all.

This was signed by Elias Smith, E. W. East and Theo. McKean. The same dispatch was sent to the President.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Cabinet to-day discussed in a formal manner the recent reports from England with reference to the treaty of Washington. There was unanimity of sentiment to adhere to the course pursued by our Government relative to the so-called Alabama claims. At that time the reference to the subject in the Queen's speech was not known. There were throughout the day many inquiries in all circles as to the tone of the speech toward the United States, and general satisfaction was expressed when it was ascertained to be friendly. There is no disposition, however, in any quarter to consent to a modification of the position our Government has taken.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY.

The area of rising barometer with falling temperature will probably advance eastward over Alabama and the middle and eastern States during Wednesday; cloudy and clearing weather, with cold northerly winds, prevail from Florida to Virginia; south-west winds, with a rising temperature and cloudy weather, extend eastward into Nebraska and Minnesota; diminishing north-westerly winds continue in Texas and Mississippi.

TAX REDUCTION.

The Committee on Ways and Means heard the representatives of tobacconists from Virginia, asking a reduction of tax. A delegation of distillers was next heard. S. B. Miller, of Illinois, read and explained what they want. They ask that all taxes by distillers be consolidated, and that all locks and meters be furnished free of expense.

ILLNESS OF GARRET DAVIS.

Garret Davis, after having partaken of breakfast, yesterday, was attacked with sickness and complained of some pains in the head. He has ever since been lying in a semi-comatose state. He is very weak from nervous prostration. Visitors generally are excluded from his chamber. His physician says if he can produce a reaction within the next twenty-four hours, he shall have hopes of his patient's recovery.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: H. R. Hurlburd, to be Comptroller of the Currency; Edwin S. M. Cook, Secretary for Dakota Territory, and Thomas B. Catoon, United States Attorney for New Mexico.

NO MORE AUDIENCES.

The Committee on Ways and Means give notice that for the present they must suspend all further audiences upon internal revenue or tariff.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The United States frigate Congress has been ordered to join the European squadron.

—Two cars on the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad were thrown from the track near Pigeon Creek, Ohio, by an open switch, yesterday morning, and rolled down a high embankment. F. W. Longtryman had a collar bone broken, and one or two others were bruised.

NEW YORK.

Custom House Exposures.

Our Relations with Great Britain—Discovery of Fraud at Albany—Tammany Thieves in Council—Trial of Rev. Dr. Cuyler—New Steamship.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6, 1872.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXPOSURES.

At the Custom House investigation to-day ex-Weigher Perkins testified as to the labors of the weighers, showing that they had very little to do. Witness had paid his political assessment of two per cent. Some of it went for the New Hampshire election. It was paid on constructive compulsion.

Other testimony was offered, showing the payment of sums to the Inspectors for political purposes.

A. C. Beatty, late detective, testified that Col. Whiteley, who is Inspector of Customs, with the duties as head of the secret service, after seizing some $10,000 worth of diamonds smuggled, paid the duties on them and sold them to his men, Beatty himself purchasing eight small ones for thirty-five dollars, and witness has them now. The case came before Commissioner Osborne. It is still undecided, but the records of the court show up the whole case. When cigars were seized by Whiteley, the police and reporters were allowed to help themselves, some of the reporters supplying themselves twice a day. In one instance fifty thousand cigars were seized and taken to Whiteley's office, and were never heard of afterwards. Two casks of Scotch whisky, smuggled by the purser of an Inman steamer, were seized and carried to Whiteley's office, and suddenly disappeared, and the smuggler was never prosecuted. Whiteley sends large quantities of seized tobacco to the Treasury Department at Washington, to Banfield and the clerks. A short time ago Beatty was sent to the depot by Whiteley. He got a trunk containing counterfeits on the Shoe and Leather Bank. Whiteley went to that bank with Beatty, Whiteley telling the cashier that Beatty had been three months working up the case and spending his own money, which the Government would not refund. Next day's newspapers contained a bogus story of a terrible fight, in which Beatty was represented as shooting a man to get the trunk. Some time after the bank gave Beatty one hundred dollars. Beatty was two hours in getting the trunk. Another case of the seizure of smuggled cigars was settled by paying Whiteley $500, and the cigars were used in Whiteley's office. Whiteley is now an inspector of the Custom House and a secret detective. Beatty stated that the detectives had been in the habit of arresting people without authority, took them before the Commissioner and got authority there. Settlement of cases is made at the District Attorney's office. He mentioned the case of Oppenheimer. He was arrested and taken to the Commissioner for smuggling cigars. The Commissioner held him and he paid $300 in the District Attorney's office, and went about his business. The attachment on his store was raised, and there never was an indictment. This was in 1870. There were 40,000 cigars seized in this case. They were taken to Col. Whiteley's office, and I never knew what became of them.

William L. Flagg, an attorney, testified that the books and papers of H. Cooper, in Broadway, were seized on an affidavit charging him with undervaluing his invoice, and Col. Howe stated that invoices to the amount of $30,000 were liable to confiscation.

At the evening session of the Custom House Investigating Committee, Thomas T. Bigmire testified that he had been appointed United States weigher by Collector Murphy with the understanding that he would not be required to do any duty, but was merely wanted for political purposes.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

A special London dispatch says: The *Times* yesterday used the following language: "The Treaty of Washington has become inoperative, for the reason that it is not based on a perfect understanding between the signatory parties. It is with the utmost reluctance that we contemplate the possibility that a reference of this question to the arbitration of a court will come to nothing and that there will remain nothing of the expectations thus raised of a successful issue of the case."

A special Washington dispatch says advices from Minister Schenck confirm the statement made that the attacks on the Washington Treaty were instigated by the Gladstone Government, to offset the attacks of the *Times*, to the effect that England was overreached in the Alabama negotiations. Another view indicated by Minister Schenck is, that the English flurry is all gotten up to prejudice the arbitrators against the American case. There have been rumors in circulation in Washington that the English press have been made the victim of a stock jobbing enterprise. Secretary Boutwell says that the whole thing is a job. The President stated that the demand of the English Government that the Confederate loan be considered as a proper claim, conflicts with the Constitution. The suggestion which the President had heard was to withdraw the claim to England, to withdraw the claim for consequential damages, was one which had been submitted to the Joint High Commission, at which time the American Government indicated its willingness to accept the gross sum in lieu of such damages, but the proposition was rejected.

TRIAL OF REV. DR. CUYLER.

The trial of Rev. Dr. Cuyler, by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, was resumed to-day, and many hours were consumed in the discussion of the document reported yesterday, setting forth that it is inconsistent with the rules of the Church to allow women to preach in a Presbyterian pulpit.

During the debate Rev. Talmage offered a resolution dismissing the charge against Rev. Cuyler, encouraging the practice of exchanging pulpits with clergymen of the various Evangelical denominations, and hailing the coming time when women can go everywhere, recommending pardon and the comforts of the Gospel. The resolution was at once tabled.

The Brooklyn Presbytery this evening concluded the investigation of charges against Rev. Dr. Cuyler for allowing Mrs. Smiley to preach in his church, and, instead of censuring the reverend gentleman, resolved to call the attention of the Presbyterian Church to a resolution of the Synod of 1832, which declared that women should not preach in their churches.

MORE FRAUD.

An Albany dispatch to the *Tribune* says that it has just been discovered that one Cashman, the predecessor of Clerk Terwilliger, and who is now an assistant clerk in the House of Representatives at Washington, has been in the habit of paying off his debts in the old red three cent postage stamps. Among other things paid for in this way was his tailor's bill. It has been the custom in past times for the Legislature to make an annual allowance of postage stamps to pay for the distribution of documents.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation to-day of State Insurance Superintendent Miller by the Legislative Committee commenced. Several officers of city insurance companies were examined, but nothing implicating the integrity and uprightness of Miller was elicited.

LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Life Association of America was held to-day. Among the trustees present were Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and S. N. Pike. A committee was appointed to nominate directors for the ensuing year at another meeting to be held next week.

NEW STEAMSHIP.

The new steamship Republic, of the White Star Line, launched at Belfast on July 4, and named in honor of the United States, left Liverpool on Thursday on her first voyage to New York. On a trial trip from Belfast to Liverpool the Republic steamed fifteen knots an hour.

A CARD.

John Mack, in a card, says the certificate of deposit held by him on the Stuyvesant Bank is his own property, and not that of any bank, and that his proceedings were commenced with the view to a rightful settlement of the affairs of the institution.

FISK SUITS.

Judge Blatchford decided that Mrs. Fisk can succeed her late husband as plaintiff in a suit against the Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier, and others, by simply filing the proper petition.

INSURANCE DIVIDEND.

Bernard Casserly, Receiver of the New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, announces that he has commenced paying the first twenty-five per cent. dividend on the claims passed upon.

AGASSIZ.

The steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, January 14, has arrived. She reports that the steamer Hassler, with Agassiz and party, left Pernambuco for Rio Janeiro with the frigate Ticonderoga on January 16.

NOT TO BE FO

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110.

AFTER a very long and somewhat disagreeable contest, Omaha has triumphed over her rival, Council Bluffs, and been made the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. This is a great victory for the thriving young city of Nebraska, and will add materially to her prosperity.

WILL the *Post* please make the editorial contradiction to its statement that Messrs. Brooks and Billingsfelt had repudiated the action of the Republican Legislative caucus in admitting Col. Gray to his seat? That story was very effectually quieted by those gentlemen in the Legislature on Monday.

RECENTLY the charge was made against Postmaster General Creswell that he accepted straw bids for the letting of contracts, thereby doing injustice to other parties. The investigation fully exonerates him from any such practice. He is a faithful, efficient and honorable officer, and we are glad to chronicle his complete vindication.

COL. ALECK MCCLURE must find Philadelphia a rather uncongenial place, by no means so pleasant as Chambersburg used to be to him. He has not only been defeated for the Senate but likewise must answer two charges of libel and slander preferred against him by John McCullough and Marshall C. Hong, all of which had origin in the fight for the place which he did not get. It looks very much as if Mr. McClure will get enough of Phil. adelphia politics before he is through.

WE like the Latin of the *Post* much better than its English. Here is a specimen thrown out in a heavy article against this journal for its advocacy of Colonel Gray as opposed to Col. McClure:

"The GAZETTE—the 'old reliable'—the organ *sans peur, sans judgment, et sans reason* sticks to Gray through thick and thin, without qualification and without question."

We confess we grow terrified when the linguistic editor of the *Post* abandons the old style of annihilation in the way of common SAXON, and throws such classical chunks of wisdom at us.

THE *Post* claims to have single handed and alone brought about the introduction of a "black maria" for the transportation of prisoners to and from places of confinement. Well, we are glad to accord it the credit, for it does so little good that we feel like clapping our hands with joy when it really does accomplish anything in a creditable way. We hope our contemporaries will be equally magnanimous, and award the full glory of the "black maria" to our neighbor, for it is the first thing of a black color that the *Post* ever manifested any love or admiration for.

GEN. GEORGE W. CASS is again being trained for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. We are sorry for this as that gentleman has been so often foully dealt with by his political brethren in the past, they using him for contributing purposes up to the hour of the nomination and then selling him out to the best and highest bidder. If, by any possibility, the State will elect a Democrat to succeed Governor *Geary*, we know of no gentleman that we would sooner see elevated to the office than Gen. Cass, but we incline to think that he is only set up to be knocked down in his own ranks, or if permitted to stand will be knocked down anyhow by the Republican party.

THE Chicago *Tribune* seems to think that it is a peculiar hardship on the burned city that the bill to afford her relief, by the temporary suspension of import duties, meets with such universal opposition. Aside from general principles, the proposed bill is eminently unjust and partial. Though the people fully sympathize with the sufferers of Chicago, yet they cannot well give exhibition to such sympathy by tampering with the established laws of the land. Chicago must grin and bear her troubles until the better day comes; but it is preposterous for her to ask such a discriminating favor as that proposed in the bill now pending in Congress, inasmuch as charity belongs only to the people, and not the Government.

THE following is the text of the call promulgated by the National Committee designated by the Chicago Convention of 1868, to bring together a National Republican Convention in 1872, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President:

Each State is to be represented in the Convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation; and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interests of peace throughout the world, while national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safe-guards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and further establish its fundamental principles, we invite the cooperation of all the citizens of the United States.

NON-INTERCOURSE.

The tone of the British press is said to be moderating with reference to the Washington treaty and our claims. The London *Times*, which, after all must be taken as the best index of English sentiment, repudiates any attempt at backing down from the full responsibility of any decision that may be given at Geneva, or any disposition to shirk a full and ample reparation as it shall be decided by the conference. This is manifestly the part of wisdom, as any other course would in the end doubtless prejudice the case of Britain in the mind of every impartial observer, including her own intelligent people.

But should the present indications of the turning tide prove deceitful, there is still no occasion for war between the two nations, as matters, so far as our claims against England are concerned, can well afford to remain *statu quo*, and not lose a whit of their force. The execution of the Washington treaty can only hasten an event, viz: the payment of our claims, which must sooner or later come.

An excellent way for the American Government to deal with that of Great Britain, if the latter should withdraw her case from the umpirage, to which, by international covenants, the matters at issue between the two nations, were submitted, would be to proclaim non-intercourse with England. By this course, not necessarily belligerent, the onus of a declaration of war would devolve on England; but England, at the present juncture can not afford to engage in an aggressive war, and very probably would refrain from that step, and leave non-intercourse to its unavoidable results. Among these would be the downfall of British manufactures and commerce, from which if her trade with this country be subtracted, widespread national ruin must follow. If, however, to this, she prefers the arbitrament of the sword and plunges the two countries into a war, she can scarcely hope to bring it to a close without the loss of her Canadian and West Indian possessions, and what would eventually prove more disastrous if not so humiliating as this, the opening afresh of all the old sores of previous conflicts with this country, and the renewal and perpetuation of all the old prejudices—now so nearly healed up and forgotten. In either of her possible expedients we can see no cause for anticipating any serious inconvenience to our Government or our people.

Non-intercourse with England would have a wonderfel effect upon this country, tending to vastly increase our manufactures, and consequently our consumption of grain and farm products generally, while a contrary effect would almost instantly be felt throughout England. Her industries would be seriously crippled, and her strongest hold as a power, among the great nations, her commerce, would be almost wholly driven from the seas.

England would find it almost, if not altogether an impossibility to prosper without America as a customer, and a source from whence to draw food for her people. On the other hand, America would prosper beyond all comprehension, in the withdrawal of British manufactures, and the competition forced upon us by their pauper labor.

Our commerce, of late years reduced to an inconsiderable and humiliating position, owing to the monopoly of England, made possible through our late war, would at once spring into activity and would again cover every sea. In a word we can see only great good to result to us from non-intercourse with England, and we can conceive of nothing which would so quickly or so surely bring proud Britain to a thorough comprehension of the disastrous results of her ill-treatment of America. If she prove fickle now, by all means refuse to have further dealings with her. If this course is followed by a declaration of war, which we may say we do not in the least expect, the United States have nothing to fear from an antagonist, which, after a two year's war, and with the assistance of France, failed to conquer Russia. War, if it shall come, will decide the Alabama claims, without the assistance of a Board of Arbitrators, no matter how it may result. *England cannot afford to go to war with America*, and we may as well make up our minds at once that the present breeze will blow over.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Philadelphia *North American*, echoed by Forney's *Press*, uses the result at the late special election in the Fourth Senatorial District to enforce the idea that the Republicans must hereafter make better nominations, or certain defeat awaits them. George Connell, at the October election, had 7,000 majority; Colonel Gray, now, has only 900; and the falling off, according to these papers, can be accounted for only on the presumption that the nomination of Col. Gray was a bad one. It does not follow. There is an old legal adage that no man shall be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong; and the Republican newspapers of Philadelphia having all lent themselves to the task of defeating Col. Gray, cannot be permitted now thus to set this legal maxim at defiance. These papers did not oppose Col. Gray because he was a bad man, nor because his nomination was dishonestly obtained, but because, having all of them set their hearts on the nomination of M'CLURE, they were resolved that a nomination made against their wishes should not succeed. They have not made or substantiated a single charge against Col. Gray; but they wanted M'Clure, and M'Clure they would have, or howl themselves hoarse in denunciation of those who set themselves in opposition to a factional press.

Col. Gray's nomination was a good one in every respect, and fairly made; because it did not suit the Philadelphia editors, they either openly opposed it or remained sullenly silent; and because they happpened to have thus misled a portion of the voters, they point to the result as an evidence that the nomination *must* have been a bad one. It is, on the contrary, an evidence only of the impotence of the press of a great city, which, united, could not defeat the regularly nominated Republican candidate.

The *Press* wanted the Republicans to nominate McClure for Senator in the Fourth District; so did the *North American*; so did all the other smaller fry of Republican journals, excepting the Sunday papers; and because they could not get him, they either sulked or went openly into opposition.

Now we assert, and we are prepared to maintain, that the nomination of A. K. McClure by the Republicans of the Fourth District *was the worst nomination that could possibly have been made*. If it had been made, all these Philadelphia journals would have supported him enthusiastically, and yet there is not one of them that does not *know* that such a nomination, at this time, would forever have disgraced the party making it. The Republican party could not afford, for one moment, to entertain the idea of putting such a man on its ticket; nor could any other party that has any reputation for honesty to maintain.

The offense of the Republican party, therefore, consists, not in the fact of having nominated a bad man, but in *refusing* to nominate one. If it *had* made this bad nomination, all these newspapers would have supported it; but, declining to dirty its hands with such work, these papers have opposed the party they should have sustained, and then point to the result as a proof that the party must do better in future.

In our view, the Republican party of Philadelphia has made a narrow escape, not from defeat, but from demoralization. It has had the nerve to resist the temptation to make a bad nomination, and, in spite of the desertion of the whole press to the side of the opposition, has succeeded in maintaining its integrity. For such an act it deserves to be honored instead of rebuked.

As to all this talk about "fraud" in the Philadelphia election, the greatest fraud ever attempted upon an intelligent people was the effort to palm off Aleck McCLURE as a REFORM candidate—as a man opposed to bribery and corruption! If they could have resurrected SIMON MAGUS from the grave and run him upon *that* platform, they could not have perpetrated a grosser insult to the intelligence of the people. It was a fraud, too, for which there was no possible excuse. Every one engaged in it knew the man, his antecedents and his inclinations; and the fact that he came within 900 of an election is a serious impeachment, either of the honesty or intelligence of the thousands who were inveigled into voting for him. It does not become the perpetrators of such a fraud to prate as if they alone were honest, nor those editorial prigs who sympathize with it, to preach homilies about honesty in politics.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Local and Special Legislation.

Local Legislation.—It seems to me that the people of Pennsylvania are more familiar with the evils of local legislation than with any other subject connected with the proposed Constitutional Convention. It is an obvious one to everybody. Having been a reporter for the Indianapolis *State Journal* of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature for about fourteen winters, and before and subsequent to the change of the Constitution in 1850, I can speak of the evils of local legislation and its remedies from long observation of them.

A representative is commended to the people by promises of having some local laws enacted that will remedy all evils under which the body politic is supposed to labor. To have such laws passed is his sole aim as a representative, and he soon has an understanding with other members of the General Assembly that if they vote for his local measures, he will for theirs. "If you," said Artemus Ward, "will scratch my back, I will scratch yours." Such representatives pay no attention to the *general* legislation; that is given up to any one who may take or who has any special interest in it. The result of the session is presently seen in a huge volume of local laws, worth not the paper on which they are printed, and a small volume of general laws worth not much more. Private axes, however, have been ground—some of them a little too sharp for the general good.

All this is done at an expense in Pennsylvania of $585,977.92 for the Senate, House and the public printer.

A similar evil pressed on Indiana. So little regard was given to what each representative asked for his own constituents, that I have often seen the Speaker hold up a bundle of these bills, and cry out: "A bundle of local bills, gentlemen, on their third reading. Shall they pass? Passed by consent." It was often found, however, that the devil, like the cat in the meal tub, was covered up in this ill considered legislation. The evil was so great that all were agreed in stopping it.

But the questions about which there was most difference of opinion in the Indiana Convention was whether *all* local legislation should be forbidden, or whether the General Assembly should not be empowered to allow the Boards of County Commissioners the power to legislate for matters in which each county had a local interest, or by natue, had a local difference from another county.

Happily the Convention determined that whatever differences existed, they might be provided for by general law, that cranberry swamps or prairie chickens could be protected by general laws, although their locality was limited. I say happily this was done, else Indiana would have had ninety to a hundred local legislators always changing the county laws, and always transcending the power vested in them.

The provisions of the Indiana Constitution against local legislation are as follows:

Sec. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass local or special laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace and of Constables;

For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;

Granting divorces;

Changing the names of persons;

For laying out, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors;

Vacating roads, town plots, streets, alleys and public squares;

Summoning and empaneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation;

Regulating county and township business;

Regulating the election of county and township officers, and their compensation.

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, township, or road purposes.

Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservation of school funds.

In relation to fees and salaries

In relation to interest on money.

Providing for opening and conducting elections of State, county, or township officers, and designating the places of voting.

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees.

SEC. 23. In all the cases enumerated in the preceding sections, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State."

These constitutional provisions arrested all local legislation, especially in all matters belonging to county and township businesss. The State was no longer a heterogeneous collection of political corporations, but truly a State with homogeneous laws. The laws themselves were no longer the hastily conceived and illdrawn conceits of individual representatives, but the carefully prepared acts of the Legislature, based upon experience, both of our own and other States. What few defects became apparent in their practical workings were remedied by proper amendment. But what was most gratifying, was the confirmation of the better opinions expressed in the Constitutional Convention, that there were no such natural differences between the counties, but that general laws would be adequate to their best government.

The benefits accruing from the operation of these constitutional provisions were not limited to the enactment of general and wiser laws, but they led to a more economical government. The sessions of the General Assembly were made biennial instead of annual, and limited to sixty-one days. A proportionate saving was effected in the expenses of the public printing.

2d. Special Legislation.—The power of the Indiana General Assembly to grant special acts of incorporation, as they term them, had excited much discussion among the people. Between 1845 and 1850 had fairly commenced the construction of railroads. The most prominent one in the State made before the first of those years sought to control the legislation of the State, so as to secure a monopoly to itself. Its lobby members exerted an influence that whatever they asked was conceded, not, however, without violating the equal rights of other sections of the State. This led to a resistance which did not stop with a protest against such injustice, but reached an examination of a power, the exercise of which could be so unjustly perverted to the establishment of monopolies.

But other circumstances led to a discussion of this monopoly question. The State of Indiana held the way to Chicago, and none of the railroads going West from Ohio or Michigan could reach that city without the consent of Indiana. To obtain this consent as a monopoly became the struggle of every road. Whether Indiana should do as New Jersey had done, was also another question.

This discussion resulted in a determination that the internal commerce between the States should be as free as among the several parts of the State itself, so far as the action of Indiana could effect it. And in obedience to this determination, the amended Constitution of 1850 contains this provision:

"Corporations, other than banking, shall not be created by special act, but may be formed under general laws."

Under this provision general laws granting incorporations for every purpose whatever, were passed, so that now a debating club or a railroad company can incorporate themselves. The net work of railways over every part of Indiana is one of the fruits of this just and liberal policy. The money of the lobbies can no longer corrupt members of the General Assembly, and investments in works for transportation are placed upon the same equality as those for the erection of manufactories, or for mining or commercial purposes. It swept away the idea that has come down to us from the age of Elizabeth, that the granting of monopolies belonged to government. It enforced the truer and democratic sentiment that the occupations of society were alike free to all. Vested rights, thereafter, in Indiana, were not to be founded on special legislation.

The practical operation of these general laws, granting incorporations, has been as advantageous as the principle upon which they were based was just. Every predic tion of evil results failed. Existing monopolies were checked by competition and the public interests were subserved.

And here, reader of the GAZETTE, let us pause that we may glance over the ground occupied in the discussion of the three subjects presented for your consideration. They are uniform and equal taxation, reform of the common law practice, and the abolishment of local and special legislation. The views I have advocated would greatly change existing laws of this State. But for that reason do not shrink from their support, for I can bear witness that however great these changes, no evil resulted from them in Indiana to a single pursuit, or to any individual. The rains and the sunshine are not more beneficent to vegetation than were these changes in that State. I commend them, therefore, not only because they are right in themselves, but also that I have seen, for many years, their great practical utility.

Nor should it be a matter of State pride in any citizen, not to consider favorably the experience of a younger State, especially that it is a western State. For there emigration has brought together almost every possible experience in the operation of laws, for that emigration is from every State, and from every nation in Europe. This diversity of experience led to comparison of views, resulting in a public sentiment which caused an earlier reform of evils, that now we here see and acknowledge.

L. B.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

A GERMAN correspondent of the New York *Times* says: Conspicuous as the Catholic question has become in Prussia, our controversy is mildness itself in comparison with the violence with which it is conducted in Austria. We do not remember a second such religious agitation. The country seems divided into two camps with nothing but deadly hatred between them. The murder of the burgomaster of Stainz by a lunatic, who declared that the heretic was going to do away with religion altogether, and the scandal of Linz, have further developed the hatred and rage, and the thought has now become perfectly disgusting to any impartial observer. At Linz, a young girl, possessed of a fine face and a fine figure, who was very fond of going to mass and to confession, gradually went mad, and her mother publicly declared that she had been misused by her father confessor, who received her confessions, by his own appointment, invariably late at night. You cannot imagine what a literature of obscene anecdotes about Catholic priests, father confessors of young girls, has been ushered into existence by this declaration. Nothing seems too bad or too invidious to advance and to obtain full credit among the party pledged to attack the priesthood. Crimes are, very probably, perpetrated under the guise of sanctity, and very possibly some father confessors are found to abuse their position; but to advance this accusation against a whole class is simply preposterous. Father Gabriel, the delinquent in the Linz case, is a great favorite with the ladies, and has found a strong contingent of female advocates to espouse his cause; yet so great is the rage against him, that to avoid a tumult or the enforcement of lynch law, he has been removed to Transylvania.

IN AN article upon Austria, in the N. Y. *Evening Post* we find the following: That the approaching exhibition in Vienna and the large attendance from this country will lead to a better appreciation among us of the products of the empire, there can be no doubt. Consul-General Post states in regard to our own manufactures that the people of Austria have a hostility to change and do not readily adopt the new improvements in machinery, a great objection being the high cost of our agricultural machines. At the exhibition, a special department will be placed at the disposal of the various classes of machinery, with competitive trials of each class, in which Americans will have, for the first time, a capital opportunity to exhibit the merits of the inventive genius of the nation, even now not entirely neglected by the Austrians. From the report of General Post we learn that in the matter of firearms American ingenuity holds the first rank. In Vienna there is a large factory for American metallic cartridges, under the superintendence of Americans, which not only supplies the demand for the national army, but also, largely for the forces of other nations. In addition, the War Department has adopted the famous Gatling gun, of which over two hundred and thirty have been ordered for Turkey, and the demands from other countries are greater than the capacity of that armory to turn out. A revolving gun invented by Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York, has attracted much attention in Vienna. This arm, adapted for the firing of explosive shells, has a capacity of sixty shells a minute. It is of very simple construction, and, consisting of but few separate pieces, is not liable to get out of order, and it is believed to be the only revolving gun ever adapted to throwing shells. Petroleum has become an object of importation in Austria, and the American petroleum is rapidly superseding the native, owing to the lack of capital and railroad facilities; the freight from Philadelphia to Vienna is but half a florin more than from Galicia and Wallachia for the Vienna hundred-weight. In 1870 over one hundred thousand cwt. were received in Vienna alone.

IN discussing the Alabama question the London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Pay they must. Nevertheless, it is well enough for the American people in the discussions which will probably soon be upon us, to remember not only the wrongs they have suffered, or their technical rights, but also the facts which may tend to superinduce moderation. The English people are to pay what money may be awarded Americans at Geneva; it is to fall most heavily, not on Lord Palmerston, nor Lord Russell, nor on the Messrs. Laird, who built the Alabama, but on the toiling masses, to whom a small tax is cruel, and who were, and are, unanimous in their love of America, and in their detestation of the course of their own Government during the war. Compelled to make these just friends suffer for the sins of a dead Premier, who was their and our common enemy, it becomes a question whether we may not press the charge of "conscious unfriendly purpose" too far,—beyond what the common sense and sentiment of mankind will justify. The masses of this country are, and have always been, ardent friends of America. The great majority of the English people who are now, perforce, defendants at Geneva, put themselves in that position by forcing Parliament to come to some kind of honorable settlement about "that accursed Alabama," as they call it. It would be a pity if the sum claimed should be such as the world would regard as unjust, or leave an impression that greediness takes the place of magnanimity under American institutions.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "All American States are not like New York; but no well-informed American will deny that, of all the Republics formed in North America, the purest and nearly the most cheaply governed are the semi-monarchical republics constituting the Dominion of Canada. The fact is that, far from the periodical election of the Chief Magistrate having the effect of promoting public economy and encouraging public virtue, it has the exactly contrary consequences. The expenditure on an American presidential election is quite enormous. The sums subscribed by private partizans are almost fabulous; and there is not a clerk in the public offices who is not compelled to pay a percentage out of his salary to form the fund which is to secure the triumph of his side. Even if Sir C. Dilke could establish to the utmost his point about the waste of Windsor, we do not believe that all the luxury of the most expensive of English kings would, in the course of his life, cost a fourth of the expenditure on presidential elections during an equivalent period. All the collateral results of the system are to demoralize the Civil Service, to exalt incapacity if only coupled with partizanship at the expense of merit, to prevent continuity of political action by a series of convulsive catastrophes, and in a large number of cases to place the supreme conduct of affairs in the hands of a confessedly inferior man."

THE N. Y. *Evening Post* says: The committee appointed by the Presbyteries of Chicago to receive gifts for the sufferers by the fire have read a beautiful story of the New Testament too literally. When His disciples rebuked a woman who had anointed his head with expensive ointment, our Saviour reminded them that the poor they had always with them, while He would soon leave them and go to his Father. No application of these words, however, can justify the committee referred to in turning aside the money now in their hands—$34,416—from the relief of the poor to assist in rebuilding the burned Presbyterian churches of that city. It cannot be assumed that even with the immense sums of money sent to Chicago, the relief of actual suffering has been complete and the present winter is only half over. Next winter must be provided against, also; indeed it will be several years before the ruined city will be free from personal suffering directly at tributable to the fire. These funds were collected especially to prevent personal misery, not to restore houses of worship.

A FEMALE clerk in the Postoffice Department at Washington, having been married, has left a vacancy, which is to be filled under the new civil service rules. In a practical, though unimportant case like this, we see the advantages of the new system. The head of the Department, instead of reading over letters from Congressmen, weighing the political influence of this signature and the probable effect on the next election of ignoring that signature, and finally appointing a woman without the least regard to her personal character or qualifications, requests forty out of several hundred applicants to present themselves for examination. He will select the most proficient and she will take her seat without feeling that her tenure of office depends upon the continued success of her Congressman.

THE case presented by the United States to the Arbitrators at Geneva is exciting much discussion in the London papers. The London *Times* thus indicates the British complaint: "As it was, it seems to have been assumed too readily that a common understanding existed between the contracting Powers, and that no serious conflict would arise, except on the application of the new rules to a given body of facts. Unhappy this assumption, if it was made, has been signally falsified. Those who drew up the cases on behalf of Great Britain and the United States respectively, have evidently been, so to speak, at cross purposes with each other, and the first duty of the Arbitrators will be to limit the issues to be tried."

WE regret to hear, says the *British Medical Journal*, that Professor Huxley's health has given way under the strain of continuous exertion, and that he has been advised to absent himself for a time from all occupation, as the best means of restoration. Mr. Huxley will spend two months in the mild climate of Egypt, whither he has repaired; and there is every reason to hope that he will return restored to health and vigor.

JOYFUL JOURNEY.

The ways of life, although chequered over with pain and suffering, can be greatly smoothed over by a careful attention to the health of the body.

Do not let disease fasten on the strongholds of life before you do something for it. We speak more particularly of those chronic maladies which cling to us for years with untold misery, not bad enough to make us bed-sick, but still full of suffering and anxiety. Among these lingering ailments are those of the lungs and pulmonary organs for which people have been made to believe there is no cure. Do not believe it, but try. Try Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. It will renew the energies of life and make its machinery roll with evenness and harmony. Not only in lung diseases is Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure of value, but in all those morbid states of the system where energy is wanting and where dullness abounds. Sold at 167 Liberty street at $1.50 per bottle or 5 for $5.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA, A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance, and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—their hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "rear and yellow leaf" easily in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (late St. Clair).

GUARD YOUR HEALTH AND LIFE.

How inconsistent is human nature. Men carry revolvers to protect themselves against ruffians in well populated cities, where the precaution is unnecessary, often neglect to fortify their systems against disease in the most unhealthy seasons. Thousands of dyspeptics and other invalids are now languishing in sick rooms, or feebly and listlessly moving through our streets, who owe their forlorn condition solely to a want of common prudence. Far more inimical than the roughs and rowdies, against whose possible attacks the timid arm themselves, are the morbid elements that pervade the atmosphere at this time of the year, and yet although it is an undoubted and undeniable fact that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters afford a more perfect protection against these causes of disease, than any weapon of offence can afford against lawless violence, the reckless and inconsiderate continue to brave the danger with a positive safeguard within their reach.

Every day, however, the number of these martyrs to their own want of forecast diminishes. So astounding reason demonstrates more clearly the inestimable value of the Bitters, both as an antidote for the causes of disease, and a specific for its consequences. The miasma which generates periodic disorders, rheumatism, liver complaint, irregularity of the bowels and other physical disturbances, produces no effect whatever upon systems toned, strengthened and regulated by this powerful vegetable medicine, and dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, intermittent and remittent fevers, malignancies, and in fact nearly all the maladies which the Bitters, if taken in time, would prevent, are cured by the persevering use of this great remedy.

The genuine Bitters sold in bottles only, and never by the barrel, keg or gallon, as is represented by some unprincipled dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
ja27

United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
ja19
HOWARD WATCHES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
ELGIN WATCHES,
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
Every grade of the above Watches for sale in Gold and Silver Cases,
By the Agents,
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.
fe3

MARION
U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & Co.)
WATCHES
Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them
For Sale by all First-class Dealers
WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York
de27-h52-MWF

NOTICE.—Having left the city, I have legally authorized by powers of Attorney HENRY MEYER, No. 31 Marion street, to collect and receipt all bills due me. Prompt payment is earnestly requested.
FRANK SIEBART.
PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 1872. 30:79

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 50c. each, Gents' Undershirts and Drawers.
At 50c. Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 50c. Ladies' Corsets—small sizes, good quality.
At 50c. Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Stamped Skirts—full size.
At $1.50., and $2.00. All Wool Felt Skirts.
At $1.00. Heavy Balmoral Skirts—a superior article.
At 62½c. and 75c., Gents' Flannel Shirts—extra good for the price.

Gents' Furnishing
DEPARTMENT
Is complete with
THE LATEST.
Silk Umbrellas.
LACES,
AND
Embroideries.
Lace Edgings and Insertions.
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions.
Infants' Embroidered Waists & Robes.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Underwear.

RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.

We commenced our Closing Out Sale Wednesday, Januarv 10th, preparatorv to removing to our new Storeroom,
COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Attractive Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 6¼c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8½c., Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 12½c., Fast Colored Ginghams, an extra bargain.
12½c. good styles Plaid Delaines.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good for the price.
At 14c., 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a great bargain.
At 25c. Fast Colored, French Chintzes, Rich styles.
At $1.12½ and $1.25 White Bed Quilts, large sizes.

A complete Stock of
House-furnishing Dry Goods
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens,
Shirt Fronts and Wristbands.

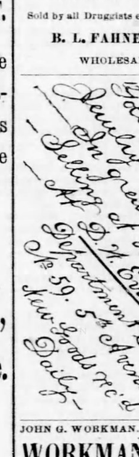
Table Linens.
Linen Crash Toweling.
Cotton and Linen Diaper Toweling.
Linen Table Napkins and Doylies
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks and Jaconets.

CARPETS
AND
OIL CLOTHS,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic, curing

Costiveness, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Indigestion Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy Fever, Worms and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
ap18-MWF



JOHN G. WORKMAN..... H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriages, Buggies, Barouches,
PHAETONS, &c.
Factory, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St.,
ALLEGHENY.
Those intending to purchase a vehicle for Spring and Summer Driving, can, if ordered now, have one built to suit the taste in every particular, and be completed by the opening of Spring.
All work guaranteed to be built fully up to our high standard, and unequaled in durability, lightness, beauty of proportion and fine finish.
Plans and Specifications mailed when solicited.
Sole Agents for the NEW HAVEN SARVEN PATENT WHEELS.
WAREROOMS,
167, 169 and 171 Penn Street,
de14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Are prepared to contract for heating with their unrivalled apparatus, public or private building by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,
With Numerous Private Buildings.
ap28-w52-WF

STEAM HEATING
BY
High or Low Pressure.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
oc28-d38

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE. C. SONNENFROH, H. BECKER.
A New Establishment.
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholsterv,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

T. B. YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of first-class
FURNITURE.
McDonough's Lounge Bed,
the most simple in costruction, therefore less liable to get out of order than any lounge been in use. Price $20 to $30, at
21 Smithfield Street.
no7-d30

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Carriage and General Hardware, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles.
No. 40 FEDERAL STREET,
ja23-138 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 37½c. Pure Mohair Black Lustres.
At 44c. Pure Mohair Black Lustres.
At 50c. Pure Mohair Black Lustres.
Worth a great deal more.
At 25c. Colored Alpaca Poplins.
At 30c. Colored Alpaca Poplins.
At 37½c. Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Extra good bargains.
At 25c. Bookfold Poplin Plaids.
At 50c. Brown Corded Velveteens, dark shades for Boys' Suits, a great bargain.

BRIGHT COLORED PLAIDS
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
A CHOICE STOCK OF
Black and Colored Dress Silks
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CASSIMERES, JEANS AND TWEEDS
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
ADL KINDS OF
Plain and Bar'd Flannels
VELVETEENS AND TRIMMING SATINS
At the Lowest Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET, Allegheny.

We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration. ja23-j56

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centre Passenger

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 FLAT UNTIL JANUARY 10th.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,
an9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS
On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

The mercantile failures in the United State according to mercantile agency statistics for three years, compare as follows:

	No. Failures.	Liabilities.
1871	2,915	$$25,252,000
1870	3,551	88,242,000
1869	7,709	75,054,000

In 1871 there were in New York City alone 324 failures, with liabilities amounting to $20,740,000. The heaviest two years in the decade and a half were 1857—No., 4,932; liabilities, $221,750,000, and 1861—No., 6,993; liabilities, $207,210,000.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	114¾	115
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93¾	93
Do Scrip	90¾	93¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
Reading	115	115
Lake Shore	91¾	90¾
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	112¾	112¾
Chicago & N W	74¾	74¾
Do. Preferred	82¾	82
B. Paul Common	58¾	58¾
Do. Preferred	74¾	74¾
Wabash	76¾	75¾
Union Pacific	39¾	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47	46¾
Pacific Mail	69¾	69¾
West. Union Telegraph	92¾	92¾
Adams Express	93¾	93
American Express	61¾	62¾
U. S. Express	62¾	62¾
Wells, Fargo	65	64

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	61¾	62¾
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¾
Camden & Amboy	124¾	124¾
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	41
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	42¾	41¾
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	80	80
Union Transportation	83	83
Pittsburgh City 5's	73	73
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	93	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	62¾
Phila. & Erie	26¾	26¾
Schuylkill Navigation	17	16
Pittsburgh 7's		100

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "A note with the words 'without defalcation' omitted is legal, negotiable and receivable just as much so, legally, as if those words were in it. The Courts, we are informed, hold that all notes are liable to defalcation, notwithstanding the popular impression that those containing the words 'without defalcation' cannot be offset in any suit by any counter claim. Notes without the words named, however, are not in regular form, and will not be discounted at bank. We have heard of an amendment of the Income Tax law requiring an extra stamp on notes containing the words 'without defalcation.'"

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	110¾
U. S. 6s '81	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'68	112¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	
U. S. 5-20s '65	110¾	C. P. R. R.	
U. S. 10-40s	107¼	Cy Pacifics	

NEW YORK, February 6, 1872.

Gold firm at 110. Loans were from 3 to 7 per cent. Clearances $67,000,000. Governments dull and steady. Stocks were buoyant this morning at an advance of ¾ to 1 per cent. During the afternoon the entire market sold off slightly, Ohios being particularly weak. The market at the close was firmer, with some recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. Business was very small, and the chief features were Pacific Mail, Canton, Union Pacific, Rock Island and Lake Shore. Canton advanced to-day on rumors that the Company was about to sell the water front. Erie was strong, going up to 31. Money closed firm at 6 to 7. During the day as high as 1-32 was paid. Southern bonds dull and steady.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 110¾; '64, 110¾; '65, 111¾; new do, 110¾; '67, 112; '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouris, 91¾; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 66¾; Virginia old, 56; do old, 56; North Carolina old, 32¾; do new, 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 71¾; Quicksilver, 25¾; Adams Express, 93; Wells Fargo 64; American Merchants Union do, 64¾; United States do, 64; Pacific Mail do, 69; New York Central, 97¾; Scrip, 93¾; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 60; Harlem, 116; do preferred, 120; Reading, 114¾; Michigan Central, 119½; Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana, 100; North western, 74¾; do preferred, 92; Rock Island, 112¾; New Jersey Central, 111¾; St. Paul, 56¾; do preferred, 75¾; do preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 122; do preferred, 125¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; C. C. & I., 88¾; Burlington & Quincy, 140; Lake Shore, 90¾; Panama, 224; Illinois Central, 136; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific Bonds, 102¾; Union, 92¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

ASHES—Reported firm but unchanged. Common Soda, 4 cts; refined, 4¾@4¾; Nitrate Soda, 3; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Common to fair 50@55 cts per gallon, prime to choice, 60@65.

APPLES—Are coming in pretty freely again—two or three cars reported to-day—but with a steady demand prices are fully maintained, $3@3.50 per bbl for common to fair and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—We can report a good demand for the better grades and prime to choice in small packages, may be quoted at 35@38. The lower grades continue quiet and unchanged.

BROOM CORN—There is no improvement in the demand and the market, in consequence, continues very dull and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4 cts per lb.

BEANS—We can report a fair local demand and regular sales of small lots at $2@2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Dull, but unchanged; standard brands, 21 cts by the car load and 22¾ cts more for small lots.

CHEESE—Continues firm and somewhat excited and we again advance our quotations; Goshen, 16¾@17; Factory, 15½@16; Dairy, 13@14. The demand is heavy, as is nearly always the case when prices are tending upward.

CIDER—Sales at $5@10 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at $1.40 per cwt or 80 cts per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of eastern at $13@16 per bbl, as to quality; Sackett's still quoted at $17.00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12 cts; Star, 21.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, $6.50@7.00 per case; Tomatoes, $1.25@1.50; Winslow's Corn, $1.75@1.80.

CONCENTRATD LYE—Quoted at $6 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—8@8¾ cts per lb.

EGGS—Continue dull and notwithstanding the supply is by no means large, prices are weak and drooping; we now quote at 25@28, for fresh and 18@22 for pickeled, and the indications are that the bottom has not yet been reached.

FRUITS—Peaches continue dull but prices are not quotably lower; small sales at 10@10¾ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed; 7@7½ for quarters and 15@20 for peeled. Apples, 6¾@7¾ for common to fair and 8@8¾ for prime to choice. Blackberries, 19@15 cts. Pitted cherries, 28@30 cts; unpitted, 6@8.

FLOUR—We can report a steady local trade and prices are firm but unchanged. Fair to good spring extras, $7.25@7.50; choice Minnesotas, $7.75; and good to choice red winter wheat, $7.50@7.75. Country brands of red winter wheat, in first hands, $6.50@7, according to quality. Stocks dull, but without quotable change; 300 bbl by the car load, and 50@55 in a jobbing way—we can report sales, to-day, of 50, buyers furnishing sacks, considered equivalent to 51. Corn is quiet and unchanged; held at 60 on track, and 62 in store—we can report sale of a car of ear, on track, at 60. Rye is in limited supply, but prices are unchanged; 90@95 as called in our last report, the feeling in regard to Barley is more encouraging, as the stock in this market has been considerably reduced recently, and, as it cannot be laid down here at the prices which have been prevailing, an advance soon is probable, provided there should be an increased demand.

GROCERIES—The grocery market, in a general way, presents but little that has not already been noted. The situation in regard to Coffee is, so far as we can learn, substantially unchanged; but little that will be influenced considerably by the next news from Rio. In the receipts at that point show an increase, it will, as might be expected, have a depressing effect; if, on the other hand, the receipts have continued light, it will tend to strengthen the market, and in either case fluctuations will doubtless be the result. In Sugars, Molasses and Syrups there are no new characteristics worthy of notice. Following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 10¾; A, 10¾; Crushed, 11; Powdered, 10¾; Granulated, 10¾; Coffee, 10¼; Extra C, 10; Yellow, 9¾; Raw Sugars—Choice, 11; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Demarara, 11@12; New Orleans—fair, 10; Prime, 10¾; Choice, 11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 28; Prime, 25; Good, 24; Fair, 23@23½; Java, 32@33; Laguayra, 29@30. Mocha, 35; Maracaibo, 29; Coffee, pure, 28. Lower grades, 26@26.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 65. White Honey, 65. Golden Syrup, 60. Duncan's, 65. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 65; other grades, 60@60. New Orleans Molasses, old, 50. New crop, 62.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¼; Good, 8¾; Fair, 8¼; Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24; Allspice, 18. Cassia, 60. Cloves, 25. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—Sales at $4.50 per bbl to the trade and $5 in a jobbing way.

HAY—The market continues dull, and, as the prospects are favorable for an early resumption of navigation and increased arrivals, holders feel weak and disposed to realize. We continue to quote at $25@27 per ton, on track, according to quality.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted in a jobbing way at 95 cts per gallon.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.40@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.15.

MILL FEED—Sales in a jobbing way, from store, at $20@24 per ton for Bran; $26@27 for Seconds; $34@36 for Middlings, and $42@48 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—In fair supply and limited demand; quoted at $2@3 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY—Is quoted at 10@12 for dressed Chickens, and 16@18 for Turkeys.

POTATOES—Continue very slow, and prices are nominally unchanged; 75@85 cts per bushel, for small lots, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾; sugar cured shoulders, 8¾; ribbed sides, 8; short ribbed, 8¼; clear, 9; sugar cured hams, 12¾; Dried Beef, 12; Pickled Pork, 11; Lard, 9; Ham Sausage, 11. Lard: in tierces, 9¼; in kegs and bbls, 9¾; refined, 10.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SHAKER CORN—3@3¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is reported quiet and unchanged, at $6.00@6.25. Timothy Seed, nothing doing. Flaxseed, $1.75@1.80.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 6, 1872.

The feeling is pretty generally entertained that we will see lower prices, now not for crude, the production being unusually large for the season. Parties who contemplate sinking wells are getting ready for the spring campaign; there is considerable activity among this class of operators, and and an increased production is anticipated. Crude continues dull, and prices are drooping: there are buyers at $3.70, and sellers at $3.75@3.80—no doubt $3.75¾ would buy it in moderate lots. Refined, nominally unchanged; 22 buyer, 16th to 20th; spot, 21¾.

Philadelphia circulars, under date 3rd, report:

Vessels chartered	14,563 bbls.
On board	5,993 "
Required to fill	8,600 "
Stocks	25,500 "
Excess	16,900 "

War with England would prostrate the oil trade fearfully—to use a common phrase, "would knock it into a cocked hat."

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Riverside O W, account E Crawford	74
Riverside O W, account M Parry	74
Riverside O W, account T Hackett	80
Woodville O W, account W Stewart	308
Total	536

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. February 5.

Chas. T. Place, 62 bbls refined oil to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Standard Oil Co. 962 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Oil., 368 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. & Co., 41 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 250 bbls ref oil to Waring, King & Co. Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 459 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co. Phila.

Total..... 2,485 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Bolidsh & Co., 59 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co. Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 306 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total..... 365 bbls.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Shoenberger & Co, c29	29	Dilworth, P & Co, or	1
Hussey, W. & Co, o	2	Kloman & Co, ore	1
Bryan & C, ore	2	Klingensmith & Co, o	1
Wharton Bro & Co o	1	Zug & Co, ore	2
Moorhead & Co, o	1	Zug & Co, metal	3
Brown & Co, o	3	J. Smith, m	3
Merideth, T & Co	2		
Total	41		

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Chess S & Co, ore	1	J W Porter, metal	1
Nimick & Co, metal	4	Pat F & Iron Co, ore	1
J Painter & Son, m	2	Zug & Co, metal	3
Total	15		

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J. W. Porter, metal	1	J & A Moorhead	5
J Moorhead metal	8	Brown & Co. metal	2
J Reamer, metal	8	Wood, Son & Co, m	1
Hussey & H, metal	5		
Total	52		

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R.

Singer N & Co, bio	1	Hailman & H, metal	1
Total	2		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 6, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 92¾; do '65, 92¼; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 91¾.

FRANKFORT, February 6.—Five-Twenties of 62, 90¾.

PARIS, February 6.—Rentes 56 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Cotton strong; middling upland at 11¾@12d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter, No. 1 at 8@8½d. Red spring at 7s@7s 9d. Corn 29s 9d. Cheese 69s.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Cotton higher; sales 2,000 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour more active; superfine western and state $5.75@6.10 common to good $6.35@6.70; good to choice $6.55@7.35; white wheat western extra $7.20@7.40; red winter $6.70@9.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky a shade easier at 93¾c. Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago at $1.42@1.43; No. 1 $1.55; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.58; No. 1 Duluth spring $1.60¾; white western $1.73; winter red and amber western and Pennsylvania $1.62@1.68. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; new western mixed afloat 73¾@74c; old and new 74¾c; old western mixed 75@75¾c; yellow 74½c. Oats steady; western and Ohio 53@55c. Eggs unchanged. Hay quiet; shipping $1.30. Hops held firmly. Coffee quiet; Rio 19¾@21¼c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba grocery 9¾@10¾c. Molasses in fair request; domestic 42@55c. Crude petroleum like; refined 22¾c. Turpentine firm at 76@76½c. Pork and Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs $5.75@6.12½. Cut meats steady; shoulders 7¾@8c; hams 8¾@9¾c. Middles steady; long clear 7¾c. Lard unchanged; No. 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@10c. Tallow steady; western 9@9¼c. Cheese firm at 14@16¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The spring trade is not yet fully opened, although there is fair business doing among the leading jobbing houses, at steadily advancing rates. New York Mills muslins are advanced to-day to 22c; Atlantic R fine brown sheetings are up to 13c; do D to 12¾c; and do H to 11¾c. Cotton flannel is active and firm and higher. The Woodberry, Druid and Fleetwing Mills have put up their prices do 9c for No. 0; 9¾c for No 1, and the decline as the numbers go up, and cotton sail twine is advanced to 41c. Light cotton duck is in good request at 25c for heavy 9oz; 25c for 8oz 29 inch; 26c for do heavy 9oz; 25c for Montana Ravens 29 inch, and 34c for do 40 inch. Awning stripes are active at 30@32c for Washington Mills blue and green, and 35c up to $1 for white. At the latter price the market presents this season an article the like of which has not heretofore been produced in this country, and one which is destined to supplant the best imported.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 23¾@23¾c. Flour scarce and firm; family $7.15@7.35. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1.54@1.57. Corn dull and lower; car 46@46½c. Rye scarce and firm at 90@92c. Oats dull. Barley quiet. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil 86@87. Ergs dull and drooping at 20@23c. Butter scarce and firm; prime to choice 29@35c. Cheese firm; factory 15@16c. Mess pork dull at $15.25. Lard firm at 9@9½c; sales of steam at 8¾c. Bulk meats dull and nominal at 6@6¾@6¼c. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders 6½c; sides clear rib 7¾@7½c; sides clear 7¾c. Hogs dull and unchanged.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: No 2 spring quiet and steady at $1.34@1.34¼. Corn dull, and lower by ½c; No 2 mixed 40@40c. Oats: No 2 quiet at 32½c. Rye: No 2 quiet at 73@74c. Barley quiet. Highwines 86c asked, 87@87½c offered. Dressed hogs in good demand at $5@5.10. Mess pork dull; 15 to 30c lower; $12.25@12.30. Lard easier; $8.75@8.80. Green meats unchanged. Bulk meats ½c lower; shoulders 4½c; sides 8¼c; sides clear 8½c; clear 6¾c loose. Hogs: Early sales at $4.30@4.60. Cattle active and firm at $4.80@6.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—Bagging quiet and firm at 19@21c. Cotton firm at 22½c. Flour—demand good and firm for all grades; extra family $6.50. Wheat quiet and firm; red and white $1.57@1.70. Corn in fair shipping demand; shelled 46c. Oats steady; prime 50c. Rye firm at 90c. Provisions firm; demand good. Mess pork $15.75. Bacon—shoulders 6¾c; sides clear rib ¾c; clear 8c. Hams—sugar cured 12¾c; do plain 11¾c. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet at 87@88c. Tobacco active at full prices; sales 408 hhds.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7@8; Indiana and Ohio $7.25@7.75. Wheat dull; Southern and western red $1.57@1.58, amber $1.60; white $1.65@1.71. Rye firm at 92c. Corn: less native; mixed western 70c. Oats steady; white 55@56c; mixed 53c. Provisions less active; mess pork $14.25@14.50. Lard 9¼c. Whisky dull.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 6.—Flour firm. Wheat le higher, and in moderate demand; extra white Michigan $1.60; No. 1 white Michigan $1.56½; amber Michigan $1.49@1.49½; No. 1 red $1.48¾; No. 2 red $1.46. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 47c; low mixed 47c; closing at 46¾c; yellow 47c. Oats quiet; No. 1 42¾c; No. 2 40¾c. Dressed hogs quiet and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 6.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 $1.53¾. Oats active and advanced; No. 2 42¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 40¾c. Rye firm: No. 1 73c. Barley firm: No. 2 fall 60¾c. Hogs dull and nominal: $4.90@4.25. Mess pork dull: $12.75.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 6.—Wheat quiet and weak; extra $1.58¾; No 1 $1.52¾. Corn firm; old yellow 52c. Oats dull and declined to 43¾c. Clover Seed firm at $6.10@6.12½. Hogs higher; held at $5.35@5.40.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat very strong and 2c better; No 1 red winter $1.55; No 2 held at $1.48@1.49. Corn dull. Oats quiet. Petroleum unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, February 6.—200 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Co; 3 do brandy, Weller & Bro; 5 do alcohol, B L Fahnestock & Co; 200 bgs t seed, James O'Brien; 15 bbls liquor, Milligan & Bro; 25 bales hops, Haworth & D; 2 bls alcohol, J Henderson & Bro; 3 bbls butter, P Duff & Son; 1 car rye, W J Meek; 2 cars green hams, E H Myers & Co; 100 bbls flour, unowner; 100 do do, Daniel Wallace; 100 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 25 bxs drugs, R E Sellers & Co; 9 do do, J Fleming; 6 do A Turnbull; 10 hf bbls and 15 kegs whisky, J McKay & Bro; 27 bbls, 2 bbls grease, Wm Flaccus & Son; 132 bbls apples, A Klein, Wm Wilcox & Pollock; 15 bbls broom, F Baxmyer; 7 bgs bw flour, J Porterfield; 6 bbls tallow, R Pflaum; 1 car oats, J & W Fairley; 1 car hay, Henry Rea; 10 boxes candles, J A Renshaw; 10 rolls leather, J Hammond & Son; 22 bbls whisky, Levy & Wood; 15 bbls leather, Seibert & Berg; 8 bbls fish meal, Mills & Son; 9 do do, J Porterfield; 9 kegs apples, Bryan & Co; 5 bbls do, Voigt, M & Co; 25 bxs candles, Adams & Co; 30 bbls apples, M Duncan.

JEFFERSONVILLE, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 6.—1 car corn, McHane & Anjer; 100 bxs lye, Penna Salt Mfg Co; 7 bbls d peaches, Atwell & Lee; 10 butts tobacco, Wm Mellor & Co; 16 hhds sugar, Dilworth Bros; 50 bbls alcohol, Hostetter & Smith; 100 bbls flour, Lindsay Jr & Co; 12 hhds sugar, Carter, Bros & Co; 2 cars corn, Wm Colp; 9 reels rope, J R Sneeth & Son; 20 pkgs tobacco, Lindsay & Colwin; 30 kegs pigs feet, E H Myers & Co; 1 tr hams, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 saw, 2 pulleys, G W Bitner; 10 hhds sugar, John Porterfield; 125 oak barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 8 bbls g ware, Wm Flaccus & Son; 65 sks barley, Z Wainwright; 37 bbls peas, J A Graff & Co; 2 tr bx medicines, R E Sellers & Co; 10 pails tobacco, T C Jenkins & Bro; 6 bxs midse, Harris & Ewing; 15 doz brooms, S P Shriver & Co; 10 doz brooms, Wm M Gormly; 40 cadds tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 334 plates centre Moorhead & Co; 10 tons pig iron, Hailman & Hammertz; 233 b'oomers, Nimick & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 6.—28 bales hops, John White Jr; 3 bxs wood screws, T B Vincent & Co; 10 bxs starch, Reymann Bro; 10 do do, J E Stuckenbruck; 1 bale, Elliott & B; 2 bbls hams, J W Drape & Co; 1 car grain, Adams & Co; 2 bbls butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car junk, Reason; 60 hides, 2 bbls tallow, W Flaccus & Son; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 33 bbls tallow, D Montooth; 1 keg lard, Jas O'Brien; 1 coop geese, Potter & S; 8 hides, G Kahn; 4 sks d apples, S P Shriver & Co; 44 sks oats, 40 bbls do, Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 car bbls & Gisal; 22 do oats, F Allwardt; 1 bx butter, 2 bbl eggs, Gerwig & Son; 1 do. do, 1 bx butter, G A Williams; 50 sks corn, Mrs John Foster; 24 hides, 2 bbls tallow, J Calvert; 1 hide, Seibert & Berg.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 6.—1 car g stones, F Allen; 1 car lumber, S W Trettle; 1 do do, Phillips & M; 1 car blocks, H Pemberton; 2 boxes seeders, Fairbanks, M & Co; 4 child rens Porter, Bell & Co; 4 bellows, J Woodwell & Co; 12 cases tobacco, Schomaker & Co; 10 hf bbls butter, J A Graff; 2 bx d goods, Wm M Gormley; 40 cadds tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 334 plates centre Moorhead & Co; 10 tons pig iron, Hailman & Hammertz; 233 b'oomers, Nimick & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 6.—28 bales hops, John White Jr; 3 bxs wood screws, T B Vincent & Co; 10 bxs starch, Reymann Bro; 10 do do, J E Stuckenbruck; 1 bale, Elliott & B; 2 bbls hams, J W Drape & Co; 1 car grain, Adams & Co; 2 bbls butter, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car junk, Reason; 60 hides, 2 bbls tallow, W Flaccus & Son; 1 car lime, T P Henderson; 33 bbls tallow, D Montooth; 1 keg lard, Jas O'Brien; 1 coop geese, Potter & S; 8 hides, G Kahn; 4 sks d apples, S P Shriver & Co; 44 sks oats, 40 bbls do, Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 car bbls & Gisal; 22 do oats, F Allwardt; 1 bx butter, 2 bbl eggs, Gerwig & Son; 1 do. do, 1 bx butter, G A Williams; 50 sks corn, Mrs John Foster; 24 hides, 2 bbls tallow, J Calvert; 1 hide, Seibert & Berg.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, February 6.—1 car g stones, F Allen; 1 car lumber, S W Trettle; 1 do do, Phillips & M; 1 car blocks, H Pemberton; 2 boxes seeders, Fairbanks, M & Co; 4 child rens Porter, Bell & Co; 4 bellows, J Woodwell & Co; 12 cases tobacco, Schomaker & Co; 10 hf bbls butter, J A Graff; 2 bx d goods, Wm M Gormley; 40 cadds tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 334 plates centre Moorhead & Co; 10 tons pig iron, Hailman & Hammertz; 233 b'oomers, Nimick & Co.

River Intelligence.

The weather during the twenty-four hours ending last evening was very changeable; within that time we had rain and snow, and thawing and freezing. In the evening, however, it was colder; thermometer was down to 28 at 5 p. m. against 40 in the morning and the wind had shifted around to the northwest, a sure precursor of cold weather.

The Evan Williams was engaged in breaking a channel in the ice yesterday, from the point up. She seemed to do the work easily and well.

Com. W. J. Kountz has returned from Chicago where he with several other Pittsburghers, spent several days putting in bids for the government contract. The contract has not yet been awarded.

As above noted, the prospects last evening were not as favorable for an early resumption of navigation as they were on Monday evening and yesterday forenoon.

STEAMER H. C. YAEGER, CAIRO, ILL.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Thinking a few lines from this Egyptian city, might find a place in your columns, we rise to explain we have six inches of snow and the river running full of ice with a forty mile gorge between here and Hickman, there are a large number of Barks in port some loaded others loading, and some lying in *statu quo*. We are all waiting for something to turn up previously so that the ice may break out and the river ran up, but there is a man here willing to bet eleven dollars that the ice will not prevent a boat going to New Orleans on Muskingum river in July, but the thing seems so shaky and uncertain that none of the fellows are willing. The weather is so cold that Thomas and Jeremiah are kept busy to keep the boys warm, from Bourbon costs fifteen cents, while benzine costs only ten, and there is no apple-jack in this section. The crops of sassenfrast are all closed except the Delmonico, and it is running a piece of a spiritual character. We also had a piece played on Phillips' wharf-boat a short time since. A very worthy woman was so unfortunate as to lose one of her children by death and came down among the boys on the wharf-boat soliciting their aid to decently bury her dead, when the following scene transpired: I, to be brief, designate the characters P. and J. P.—Here is a quarter it is all I have. J.—I see that quarter and raise it one dollar. P.—who has borrowed from a friend, I see that dollar and go two dollars better. J.—I see that two dollars and go two better. P.—I raise it two dollars more. J.—I see that two dollars and raise it five, when the bystanders not wishing P. and J. to take all the stock in charity interfered by liberal contributions, from all the widow's heart was made glad and she was enabled to bury her dead decently and many a sorrowful widow's heart beat gladly in conscientiousness of good performed, for we must all be buried and die sometime, unless we get translated, like Enoch of old. If anything should transpire or happen to come to pass out of order we might as some of this tell you about it. We are on our big trips to New Orleans on the little Yaeger, how little coal we burned and something good about the Pittsburgh coal, more of the news we may have in regard to the Grand Juke.

Truly yours, BRIGHAM.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, says: A meeting of the underwriters was held at office of the Burnet Insurance Company, Saturday afternoon, to consider the propriety of insuring the steamers at the levee, in anticipation of a disastrous breaking up of the ice. The matter was referred to Capt. B. Frank Pierce, inspector for the underwriters, with discretionary power to act in the matter under consideration.

Capt. Qualey, of Hannibal, has filed in the United States Court a suit against the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company, $1,500, for loss of freight shipped on one of defendant's boats. The freight consisted of one hundred tons of iron, and it is alleged that by the fault of the boatmen every ton was more or less totally lost. The company holds its charter from the State of Illinois.

A new ring has been formed by the different packet companies at St. Louis for the charter of the Henry Ames to cut the ice from around the boats that have taken on board cargoes for St. Louis and Carondelet, a sudden breaking up of the gorge being feared. They propose to load her lower down to the depth of the water with iron.

The Middleport *Press* says: The body of Mrs. James H. Hoge was found in the river on Friday last, and deposited in its last resting place in the family cemetery on Saturday afternoon. Quite a large concourse of friends of the deceased, from this place and Pomeroy, attended the burial.

—Messrs. Durfee & Peck, Grant Marsh, H. K. Hazlett and Wm. J. Kountz were expected at St. Louis, on Monday, from Chicago.

—The Illinois river was crossed by the Springfield & Peoria road, at Peoria, upon a seven hundred foot bridge.

—The Ohio River Company lost 800 barrels of salt by fire at New Albany, Indiana last week.

—The Empire has been engaged to remove the Clarksville bridge to Eddy.

—The Commercial is lodged on the beach at Evansville, and considerably strained.

—Tee Lotus No. 5 broke her shaft last week below Alexandria, is Red river.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE ON OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The steamer

MOORE, Master. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

Will ply above through bill lading to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans, and all points in Arkansas and Red River.

For further information apply on board.

CHARLES M. FAIRMAN,
JOHN FLACK, } Agents.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD.

ja30

STEAM PUMPS,
John M. Cooper,
No. 883 PENN STREET,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

JOHN SHIPTON ..... A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No 6 sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dilworth Brothers,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 243 Liberty Street,
ja19:f7 PITTSBURGH, Pa.

John Porterfield & Co.,
FAMILY GROCERS,

and dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET,
no14:h30 Corner of First avenue.

L. J. BLANCHARD
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

No. 396 Penn Street.
A. VAN FOSSAN
Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Clover, Timothy and Flax Seeds; Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruit, &c. NO. 329 LIBERTY STREET.
Consignments solicited. Pittsburgh, Pa.
de31h:g1

Established by A. & T. Gormley, 1812.

W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 Liberty Street.
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Laing & McKallip,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED,

Louisville and Rosedale Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, and Anthrac

HOME NEWS.

The most choice exhibition of fine views that has been exhibited in our city for a long time will be given with the "*Very Hydro* Calcium Stereopticon," on Thursday evening, February 8th, at Christ's M. E. Church, corner Penn avenue and Eighth street. Let all who can go and see them.

Man Scalded.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the engineer at Sedam's oil works, at the corner of Rebecca and Craig streets, Allegheny, met with a very painful accident. In starting the engine the steam and hot water from the stopcock in the cylinder head, it having been inadvertently turned to a point upward, was blown in his face, scalding him very severely. He ran at once to a vat of oil and bathed his face in the fluid, which rendered no little relief, after which he was taken to his home in the Third ward. We did not learn the unfortunate man's name, but he is a colored man, usually known as "Jack."

The United Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

By referring to our advertising columns our readers will see that this institution has been reorganized and removed. It is now to be found at No. 96 Fourth avenue, where is more centrally located and conveniently situated for its customers. There has been some change in the Board of Directors, which includes some of our leading business men, but we are glad to see that Mr. Alex. M. Guthrie still remains cashier. Mr. Guthrie's long connection with the Exchange National Bank has given him a thorough banking education, and his very extensive and influential acquaintance can scarcely fail to be of advantage to the institution of which he now has charge.

Duquesne Savings Bank, 64 Fourth Avenue.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Duquesne Savings Bank, an institution which recommends itself strongly to the favor of the public—with Mr. James T. Brady at its head as President, Mr. John Duncan, Vice President, Col. David Campbell, Treasurer, names familiar to the business public and known most favorably for honesty and worth, and from amongst the Board of Directors, no better selection could have been made. The bank, comparatively a new organization, has by its able management has nearly doubled its capital stock within two years, a matter which ought to be taken into consideration by every one contemplating an investment.

Letters Held for Postage, Feb., 5th, 1872.

Boone & Cotton, Salem Oaio, 3c; James Boggs, Philadelphia Pa., 3c; Geo. Broderick, Jr., New York, 3c; John Crocket, Brady's Bend Pa., 1c; Maj. R. M. Elliott, Elizabeth, Pa., 1c; Thomas M. Evans, McKeesport, Pa., 1c; Sallie Ford, Catlettsburg, Ky., 3c; Cooney Getting, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; W. H. Gilbert, New York City, 3c; Charles Goodenough, New York City, 1c; Ellen Healy, Lincoln, Kansas, 3c; Nathan L. Heath, Montpelier, Vt., 3c; Philip Huffnagle, Jersey City, N. J., 3c; A. D. Houston, Lowelville, Ohio, 1c; Geo. T. Hamilton, Indiana, Pa., 1c; Stanley Jacobs, Oil City, Pa., 3c; John Murdoch, Waynesburg, Pa., 3c; Kake O'Harra, Allegheny City, Pa., 3c; Thos. W. Simpson, Bullenton, Pa., 1c; Hulda Webster, Hydeville, Vt., No. 2; Lincoln Whitcount, Springfield, Vt., 3c; H. K. Wolf, Monterey, Ky., 3c.

The Allegheny Park.

Last night the Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting, at which an important matter was considered. It seems that when they were authorized to improve Monument Hill, the Act of the Legislature empowered them to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000 for that purpose. Recently the Commission have made a careful calculation of their plans and find that it will not require that amount to do the work. They therefore desire to appropriate a part of the money in the improvement of the Park proper—the level ground. But this cannot be done without the consent of Councils and an amendment to the act. The Commission spent last evening in a consideration of the case and decided to bring the matter before Councils at the next meeting.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh, for the week ending February 4th 1872.

Accident, 2; accident by burn, 2; apoplexy 1; apoplexy of the lungs, 1; softening of brain, 1; cancer, pancreas, 1; consumption, 6; convulsions, 2; dentition, 2; diabetes mellitus, 1; disease of the heart, 1; disease of the liver, 1; fatty degeneration of the liver, 1; diphtheria, 7; typhoid fever, 2; typhus fever, 1; inflammation of brain, 2; inflammation of lungs, 3; inflammation of stomach, 1; inflammation veins of womb, 1; old age, 1; pneumonia, 4; small-pox, 8; thrush, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 4.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2, 3; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 3; from 15 to 20, 1; from to 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 8; from 40 to 50, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 6; from 80 to 90, 1; males, 37; females, 25; white, 48; colored, 4; total, 52.

Tablet to Rev. Alfred Cookman.

The congregation of the Central Methodist Church of Newark, N. J., says the *Courier*, are having a handsome tablet made as a memorial of their late beloved pastor, the Rev. Alfred Cookman. It is to be placed upon the wall of the church, over the door at the left hand side of the pulpit, and will probably be erected upon the last Sunday of the present month. The tablet was designed by Mr. J. Spurr, and is being made by him of the beautiful cream-colored Caen stone, than which nothing could be more appropriate. It is in the Gothic style, about six feet high and over three and a half feet in width. A plain cross surmounts it, while the base bears the initial Omega monogram. The inscription, which is not yet decided upon, will be written upon a marble tablet, and properly let in to the grill. The tablet promises to be remarkably beautiful and worthy to serve as a memorial of the lamented Cookman. Cost, about $1,000, about three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

A Valuable Work.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. G. M. Hopkins & Co., general office No. 329 Walnut street, Philadelphia, branch office No. 77 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, a copy of an atlas of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and adjoining boroughs, printed in colors and on fine paper, handsomely bound. The work is based upon the recent surveys, giving old and new surveys, and showing every lot and parcel of ground together with the names of the owners. It is just such a work as Pittsburgh deserves, and we cannot fail to award due credit to the publishers for the state, liberality and energy displayed in its publication. In addition to the large sized and illustrated maps, it contains much valuable statistical information together with a comprehensive directory of the patrons of the work, giving in a compact form the business addresses of leading mercantile and manufacturing establishments, churches, schools and public institutions generally. The atlas is sold at ten dollars per copy, and we hope it may be largely circulated.

City Building Inspector's Report.

From the report of Building Inspector R. M. Steel, we make the following extract, showing the number of buildings for which permits were issued during the year 1871, with their value, and other interesting statistics:

Brick buildings, 357: frame buildings, 341; additions and alterations, 49; total, 758. Total for 1870, 387. Total value, 1871, $1,889,792. Total value, 1870, $1,281,038.

The number of dangerous buildings is as follows: Buildings condemned and taken down, 5; buildings condemned and repaired, 16; chimneys and fire walls condemned and repaired, 11. Total, 32.

The following is a statement of the amounts received for the year ending January 31, 1872: February, 1871, $71; March, $322; April, $307.50; May, $407.50; June, $450; July, $450; August, $363; September, $828; October, $176.50; November, $307.50; December, $104. January, 1872, $104. Total, $3,586.50. This amount was paid in cash into the City Treasury at sundry times.

From the above it will be seen that the number of new buildings erected in 1871, was forty less than in the year previous, and that the additions were ninety less. The total number of permits for new buildings, alterations and additions for the year 1871 was 758, less than for the preceding year. The total value of the buildings erected in 1871, however, exceeds the total value of those for 1870, by $608,420, a fact which goes to show that the buildings of the past year were of a much better character than those of the year previous.

Pocket Picking.

There is no doubt that there are some persons who attend lectures and other entertainments whose prime motive is a pecuniary one, and with them, of course, the question, "Will it Pay?" is an ever present one. We heard of two or three ladies who had their pockets picked on Monday evening during the crush attending the entrance of the audience to Library Hall, on the occasion of Gough's lecture. One of the ladies observed a rough-looking character to enter the building and keep close watch of those who went up stairs—the crowd being so great that it was an absolute impossibility for persons to be overchoice of their fore-handed neighboring companions. On one or two occasions the fellow came into such close proximity with the lady in question that the fumes from his breath—which savored entirely too much of strong drink for the owner thereof—were sensible to such an intimacy, even under the circumstances, with polite society—were unpleasantly forced upon her olfactories, causing the head of the stairs, the suspicious character turned suddenly about, remarking, "I believe I will go down again." Some one calling out, "Mind your pockets," the lady felt for her portmonnaie, only to discover that it had disappeared, probably simultaneously with the fellow who was plowing his way through the tide of humanity making his way up the stairs. There would have been no use then in raising an alarm, as nothing could be done in the crowd toward the apprehension of the thief. Persons who do well to guard against such characters; and in future, while in a crowded assembly, one should be in attendance at the lecture halls and places of amusement when an unusually large house is anticipated.

Meeting of Water Committee.

The Water Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting Monday evening, and transacted a large amount of routine business. Among the most important items of business was the reading of the contract for building the new boilers. At the last meeting it seems the contract was let to Messrs. D. F. Agnew & Co., they being the lowest bidders, accordingly. The next morning when the bids were published in the GAZETTE the foreman for Messrs. J. M. Brush & Co., one of the bidders, discovered there had been a mistake in the reading of their bid. He promptly waited on the Chairman of the Water Committee and explained matters, when the contract was immediately awarded.

It seems that the bids were for the work in bulk, and by the pound Brush & Co.'s bid was $4.75 in bulk, or 10¾ cents per pound, with $50 for putting up. Agnew & Co., $4,850 in bulk, or 10¾ cents per pound in shop. The contract was let by the bids for bulk, and by some mistake in reading The Brush bid was made to foot up $4,785, with $50 for putting up, or a total of $4,835, which was $36 above the Agnew bid of $4,800, so that was given to Agnew. The mistake occurred in misunderstanding the Brush bid. In bulk complete it was $4,785, but the 10¾ per pound $50 additional to the pound price would be asked for for "setting up." The $50 had nothing to do with the bids made to foot up $4,785, considered, in case the contract was let by the pound. With this understanding the Brush contract was $15 less than that of Agnew, and the Water Committee, on learning the facts, promptly awarded it to Messrs. Brush & Co. The matter was finally disposed of on Tuesday evening.

The committee further appointed Mr. John Parkinson one of the engineers in the Water Works in place of another employee removed.

GUARDIANS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Educational Matters Across the River—The Board of Control Organized for 1872—Some Discussion in Relation to the Library—New Members—Anxious for Light—Was the Transfer Legal?—The Controllers at Summer Heat—The Business Transacted During Recess Intervals.

Last night the Allegheny Board of School Controllers organized for the year 1872, and transacted business which is here to appended.

At half past seven o'clock the old members and the members elect having assembled in the Common Council chamber, city building, Mr. Barker called the meeting to order, and upon his motion Mr. Wm. M. Claney was called temporarily to the chair and Mr. R. C. Miller chosen Secretary.

Rev. Joseph King was called upon to lead in prayer.

The roll was called when the following members answered:

First Ward.—M. Boreland, H. M. Long, C. E. Willis, A. F. Marthens, J. H. Miller, Dr. J. Hamilton.

Second Ward.—Rev. Jos. King, C.W. Benger, H. M. Dunlap, L. H. Eaton, J. P. Scragne, J. Gillespie.

Third Ward.—F. Torrance, D. L. Smith, A. Hobson, J. M. Hemphill, F. Roberts, J. Fox.

Fourth Ward.—S. Barker, Wm. Brown, R. C. Miller, T. McCance, Jos. Craig.

Fifth Ward—Hon. J. E. Parke, Wm. M. Claney, N. McClinton, D. L. Patterson, S. Bulford, John C. Donaldson.

Sixth Ward—Wm. F. Trimble, J. C. Harper, Geo. Wilson, Wm. Shaffer, B. Chambers, Jos. Chadwick, Jos. Kirkpatrick.

Seventh Ward—Samuel Ashworth, Ed. Forsyth, Frank Mundell, John Haworth, John Beatty, Frank Popp.

Ninth Ward—R. T. Davis, Thos. Harris, R. Dilworth, Michael Kamble, Jesse Sutton, C. H. Phillips.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The election for permanent officers was taken up, and Rev. Joseph King chosen President and Mr. C. W. Benney Secretary by acclamation.

On motion the salary of the Secretary was fixed at $50—the same as for 1871.

Mr. Z. Bradley was elected Receiver of Taxes, and Mr. Marshall Janitor.

The salary of the Receiver of Taxes was fixed at the same figures as last year, $1,500.

Mr. Claney moved that the salary of the Janitor be not fixed until after the meeting of the Finance Committee, which was agreed to.

The reports of the organizations of the different local Boards were then called for, and the following information has been furnished him.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Reports filed the Local Boards were received. The Second Ward Board reported fifteen corporal punishments during the last month. Third Ward Board, fourteen corporal punishments, the Ninth Ward reported fourteen corporal punishments. In all the other districts the moral suasion theory had been productive of satisfactory results. The reports from all the schools were highly satisfactory. The colored schools indicated an encouraging degree of success every where.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY.

Mr. Claney from the Committee on Library, presented a report from that Committee asking for $1,000 to be appropriated to make arrangements for a full supply of periodicals on favorable terms—a reduction of 10 per cent on regular subscription prices. The Committee would warrant for the payment of the bill; they also asked for a warrant for the payment of the $1,000 for the Library.

Mr. Stephenson—If the law has not passed then we can't make this appropriation.

A LEGAL POINT RAISED.

Mr. Marthens obtained the floor, and said he had intended to introduce a resolution on the subject, but with the consent of the Board would speak from memorandum as he desired to say on the question. No objection being made, the gentleman proceeded to read a lengthy argument against the legality of the transfer of the Board, and the legal impossibility of the Board, under the existing school laws, holding the Library and sustaining it.

During the reading he was interrupted by Mr. Claney, who wished to know where all these important plans from Chicago and other towns, mean?

Mr. Claney explained in detail that the proposed examinations consisted principally of visits to the schools, and examinations from a printed list of questions, the latter only known to the pupils.

This created another elaborate and exhaustive discussion which resulted finally in a vote of the Board to lay the matter

BACK AGAIN.

Mr. Smith presented a resolution offering the privileges of the Library to the members of the Fire Department upon the same conditions as those enjoyed upon teachers and pupils. And again the Board was plunged deep into legislative entanglements of that Library question.

Mr. Marthens was the first to attempt extrication, and endeavored to instruct the Board by calling attention to the 62d section of the school law which provided that all persons in the city over twenty-one years were entitled to the privileges of school libraries, whether they were contributors or not.

Mr. Hamilton thought the whole matter was premature. They had not legally got control of the Library—and would not have until that "enabling act" was passed.

Mr. Smith was conforted with the positive belief that no man in the Legislature would have the temerity to introduce or favor the unanimous wish of the Board of Control in this matter.

The contest began again to assume formidable dimensions, when suddenly the President evoked order from confusion, and put the question, when the request asked was granted.

The Secretary read his statements, showing that the schools had cost $8,045 for the month of January; that the average attendance of pupils had been 6,664 pupils—the largest average attendance yet secured.

Mr. Wm. Claney was appointed chairman of the Library Committee.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

County Superintendent Douthett was allowed the privileges of the floor for ten minutes, during which he explained the proposed plan for the establishment of the Normal School for the Eleventh District, composed of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties. The land for the buildings had been donated by Judge Kelley in Wilkinsburg, on the condition that the funds for the erection of the buildings were secured. Then the State would contribute annually $30,000 for the support of the school.

On motion of Mr. Smith a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Kelly for his generosity.

Upon motion of the same gentleman also, Messrs. King, Smith and Loomis were appointed a committee to confer with others from Butler and Beaver in relation to the school.

Adjurned.

THE OIL CASE.

Conclusion of Testimony for Plaintiffs—The Opening of the Defense—Col. Phillips on the Stand.

The case of Owston & Sowers vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Stowe, in the Court of Common Please.

Mr. Owston, one of the plaintiffs, was recalled by Mr. Acheson. [Contracts shown.] Letter delivered the oil on these contracts. or settled the differences—that is, the difference between the contract price and the market price; I settled in December, 1869; when I went into the Pittsburgh market to purchase oil, I purchased at the market price; the cost of transportation on the Allegheny Valley road in 1869, between Venango City and Pittsburgh was forty cents a barrel, and they gave us a drawback of seven and a half cents a barrel, making the actual cost of thirty-two and a half cents a barrel; the barrel of oil, at Oil City, contains forty-three gallons; in Pittsburgh it is reduced to forty gallons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—We bought about 25,000 barrels in Pittsburgh to fill all our contracts; cannot tell how much we purchased to fill the contracts in evidence; we put a large portion of the oil we received in tank in 1869, between Venango City and Pittsburgh was forty cents a barrel, and they gave us a drawback of seven and a half cents a barrel, making the actual cost of thirty-two and a half cents a barrel; the barrel of oil, at Oil City, contains forty-three gallons; in Pittsburgh it is reduced to forty gallons.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—We bought about 25,000 barrels in Pittsburgh to fill all our contracts; cannot tell how much we purchased to fill the contracts in evidence; we put a large portion of the oil we received in tank in 1869, between Venango City and Pittsburgh was forty cents a barrel, and they gave us a drawback of seven and a half cents a barrel, making the actual cost of thirty-two and a half cents a barrel; the barrel of oil, at Oil City, contains forty-three gallons; in Pittsburgh it is reduced to forty gallons.

Captain J. J. Vandegrift was next examined and testified to having sold plaintiffs oil, delivered in December; rendered them the oil, but they did not take it in December; insisted upon them taking it, and paying for it in December; they took some of it (657 bbls.) was delivered in December on the first contract, and 88 on the second.

Mr. Acheson then proposed to call several witnesses to prove the amounts paid on the Pittsburgh contracts. The plaintiffs admitted that the testimony was immaterial. This closed the case on the part of the plaintiffs.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

Mr. Hampton then opened the case on the part of the defense, after alluding to the unusual character of the proceeding developed by the new testimony in said litigation, and the novelty in this business—the oil trade—and like many others, had fluctuations which existed in 1869. The Company had acted as in law they were bound to do, with fairness and impartiality toward the colored Railroad Company. He then suggested that the law regulated us in that particular; that we were looked upon in law as common carriers, and could not discriminate in favor of any one.

Mr. Lowry left my office remarking that he would stand up to his contract and not ship by river; I then reported to Mr. Forsyth what I had done; I have given you what took place at several interviews—the last of all in regard to the contract, about the 20th of December—beyond that I refused to go; I never made an agreement to give any given number of cars for any other shipper; no agreement was made any such agreement with O. & S. to move all the oil they had to Pittsburgh, during the month of December—a statement to such agreement and nothing bordering on it as to transport 40,000 bbls of oil for O. & S. during the month of December I refused to make any agreement with O. & S. to carry any given quantity of oil from Oil City to Pittsburgh for 50 cents or any other shipper; I made any such